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FOR THE LAWN.

Established 1802.

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J. M. Thorburn & Co's
Annual
Descriptive Catalogue of
SEEDS

The Largest Collection
in the World.

1894



15 John Street
New York.

FOR THE FARM AND NURSERY.

FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN.

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

SCALE OF MAXIMUM EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS ETC

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. V. will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these rates.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES ON SEEDS.—If Prepaid, many Express Companies now take Flower, Tree and Garden Seeds and Bulbs, when done up in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, at the rate of **ten cents** for each one and a-half pounds or less, and **one cent** for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a four-pound package of seeds may be sent to California for **thirty cents if prepaid**; otherwise it would cost **eighty cents**.

ESTABLISHED 1802.

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ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s SEEDS.

IN ISSUING our Ninety-third Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do not include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; see table of express tariff on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we will choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are, a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

JAMES M. THORBURN, }
F. W. BRUGGERHOF.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John Street, New York.

 In February we publish a list of GLADIOLUS AND SPRING BULBS, and in September a catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an abundant supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and manure be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

To Prepare a Cold-Frame.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a cold-frame in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

Aster, Mignon.

The Mignon Aster is now a well-established favorite, and this year we have two new colors added to those formerly introduced. The plants are semi-dwarf, and bear, when well grown, 40 to 50 flowers of beautiful shape, and unsurpassed for cutting. Flowers of three distinct shades of color are borne at the same time by one plant, the blossoms on first appearing being pure white, those half developed white changing to rose or lilac, and finally the full-blown flowers are of a beautiful pure rose or lilac. White, changing to rose, per pkt., 25 cts.; white, changing to lilac, per pkt., 25 cts.



MIGNON ASTER.

Aster, Comet, Snow-White.

The flowers of this splendid new class are very large and extremely double, with incurved petals, giving them the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. We have pleasure in offering this year a beautiful *snow-white* variety, which we believe will become the leading variety of this class. It is perhaps the *whitest* of all Asters, and the flowers are perfect in form. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Aster, Peony-flowered Deep Mauve.

The flowers are very large, perfect in form and of a most exquisite, rich, deep mauve color. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Canna, Madame Crozy.

Of the many fine varieties of the celebrated Crozy Cannas, this is undoubtedly the grandest. It is of erect and compact habit, attaining a height of about 3 feet; it is extremely floriferous, and the large flowers, which are of a splendid bright vermillion, edged with golden yellow, are produced uninterruptedly until frost. The light green foliage is also very handsome. Per pkt. of 20 seeds, 10 cts.

Carnation, Double Margaret.

Probably no plant of recent introduction is destined to be so generally useful as this new race of perennial Double Carnations. Seed sown in spring will flower all summer, and seed sown in the fall and kept under glass will flower freely all winter. For cut-flowers they are simply invaluable, as they come into flower so soon after sowing, and produce such an abundance of blooms. They are equally suitable for open air or pot-culture, being of very vigorous growth and extremely dwarf and compact in habit. Per pkt., 10 cts.

New Celosia, "Ostrich Feather."

This new Feathered Celosia produces very large crimson plumes, which are exquisitely curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather. The plant grows about 3 feet high, is of handsome pyramidal form, and the numerous massive plumes waving gracefully above the foliage make it one of the most effective ornamental plants for either pot or out-door culture. It is of easy cultivation, requiring the same treatment as the ordinary Cockscomb. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Clematis paniculata.

A magnificent climbing plant, producing myriads of white, star-shaped flowers, an inch or more in diameter. They are produced in such abundance as almost to hide the foliage, and they have a delicious hawthorn fragrance. At Eastman Cottage, Wellesley College, there is a plant covering nearly the whole of one side of a gable roof, and more than four hundred square feet. Seeds sown in the autumn and wintered over in a frame or cool greenhouse commence to germinate in spring. Per packet, 10 cents.

Datura Cornucopia. (The "Horn of Plenty.")

The plant is of robust habit, and, while it is not hardy, assumes the proportions of a good-sized shrub in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green, and the stem is brownish purple, with a shining surface. The flower is immense, often 10 inches long and 5 inches wide at the mouth, and conical, having three cones, one within the other, each with spreading, wavy margin. The color is fine purple and French white, the former predominating outside, and the latter within the throat and the tube of the flower. Per pkt., 25c.



NEW CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM. Medal awarded at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum.

We invite particular attention to our unequalled strain of this large-flowering Cyclamen. An assortment of seven different single varieties, and also a new double dark purple variety, will be found on page 85 of this catalogue. The seeds are collected for us expressly from the celebrated collection in the German Imperial Gardens in Berlin. The plants will flower in twelve months from time of sowing the seed.

Heuchera sanguinea.

One of the finest hardy perennials of recent introduction, and recommended as an excellent plant for furnishing cut-flowers. It is allied to the Saxifragas, and is of a neat, bushy habit; the flowers are of a rich, bright crimson color, the leaves light green and slightly hairy. The graceful flower-spikes are excellent for bouquets. Per packet, 25 cents.

Petunia, California Large-flowered Hybrid.

This new strain of single Petunia is remarkable in many respects. The flowers are extremely deep-throated and very large, some of them measuring five inches in diameter. The colors are varied, many of them intense, and some of them in combinations quite new in Petunias; some specimens are exquisitely pencilled, and others are self-colored and beautifully fringed. The seed we offer is from plants selected for excellence in size, form, fringe and marking. Per packet, 25 cents.

Dahlia, "Jules Chretien."

A new very dwarf single strain, growing only from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering profusely through the summer from June to October. It is also fine for pots. The flowers are produced in great variety of color, and stand well above the foliage.

	Per pkt.
Intense Scarlet	\$0 25
Mixed All Colors	25

New Hibiscus, "Crimson Eye."

The flowers are very large, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the center. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground. Per packet, 25 cents.

Tulip Poppy. (*Papaver Glaucum*.)

This splendid decorative annual is a native of Armenia, whence it was recently introduced. The plant grows from 12 to 14 inches high, and produces from 50 to 60 large flowers of the most vivid scarlet color. The intensity and brilliancy of the color remind one of the well-known Scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulip, hence the appropriateness of the popular name "Tulip Poppy." It is specially suited for the formation of brilliant masses of color, or for imparting brightness to more somber plants. Per packet, 10 cents.

Ricinus Zanzibarensis.

This entirely new and distinct variety of Castor-Oil Plant is a native of East Africa. It surpasses in size and beauty all varieties hitherto known. The leaves are light green with whitish ribs, and measure from 2 to 2½ feet across. In regard to appearance, the plant may be compared to a gigantic *Aralia Sieboldii*, and for large groups or single specimens it is an exceedingly striking and effective ornamental foliage plant. It will serve well, also, as a center for beds of tropical foliage plants. Per packet, 20 cents.



RICINUS ZANZIBARENSIS.

Saintpaulia Ionantha.

An exceedingly charming little stove plant, of the order of Gesneriaceæ. It was discovered on the Usambara mountains in Central Africa by Mr. Saintpaul Ilaire. The leaves, which are dark green and of downy surface, form a flat rosette, from the center of which rise numerous flower stems, 2 to 3 inches in length and crowned with numerous beautiful deep blue flowers, resembling both in color and shape the sweet-scented violet. The clear violet blue of the corolla gradually shades darker towards the center, where the anthers form a compact golden cluster, contrasting beautifully with the delicate hue around them. It is very free flowering, and begins to bloom while the plant is yet quite young. Per packet, 30 cents.

Eckford Sweet Peas—Two Superb New Varieties.

Primrose. Among the extraordinary diversity of coloring exhibited by the Eckford varieties of Sweet Pea, this is the *only yellow*. The blossoms are very large, and the tint is a lovely pale primrose yellow, quite unique in Sweet Peas. *Awarded First-Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society.* Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents.

Mrs. Sankey. The purest white, the most perfect form, the largest size, and the most profuse bloomer. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents.

See page 106 for all other sorts.

Mammoth Verbena.

This is a superb large-flowered extra-selected strain. Seed saved from the very largest and finest flowers only, and will give the highest satisfaction. Per packet, 25 cents.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Asparagus, Columbian Mammoth White.

This variety is a sport from Conover's Colossal, and originated on the farm of a prominent Asparagus grower of Long Island. It produces pure white shoots, and requires no artificial blanching. On this account it brings in the market a much higher price than any other sort. It is a strong grower, and comes remarkably true from seed—not more than 10 per cent. reverting to the type. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Thorburn Extra-Early Market Bean.

An American gentleman, interested in horticulture, while traveling in Europe two years ago, noticed this Bean in an out-of-the-way corner of Germany, and was so impressed with its merits that he brought some home with him. It seemed to him to possess in a marked degree the qualities most desired by our market-gardeners here. As it was there grown only locally, and not catalogued by any seedsman, he justly considered himself to be the introducer, and has sold us the entire two years' product of the Beans brought over in 1891. During the past two years it has been most carefully tried, and the original expectations entertained of it have been more than confirmed.

It is an exceedingly vigorous and healthy grower and enormously productive, the pods being borne in thick clusters, and as many as 35 to 40 on each plant. In earliness of ripening it is some days ahead of the Mohawk, and fully a week before the Best of All. It is rust-proof to a remarkable degree. Out of a lot left in an open vessel for eight days, not one was found to be yellow or rusty. The seeds being black, it is likely to remain true to its character longer than lighter or different colored beans. The pods are of a light green color, long and perfectly round, solid-fleshed, and of very soft marrow and texture. Per packet of 25 beans, 10 cents.



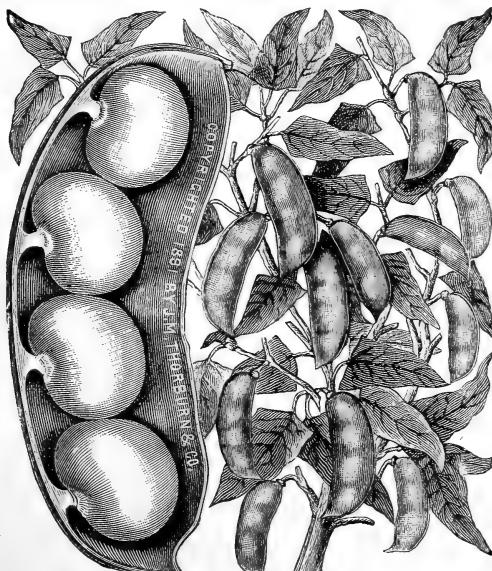
THORBURN EXTRA-EARLY MARKET BEAN.

For earliness, productiveness, solidity of flesh and roundness of pod, it excels any now in cultivation. Per packet of 25 beans, 10 cents.

Thorburn Dwarf Lima Bean.

(Kumerle Strain.)

This unique and remarkable Bean is a *dwarf* form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Pole Limas. For the following special merits we commend it to our customers:



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

1st. It is a veritable *dwarf* Lima, growing only from 12 to 18 inches high, perfectly fixed in habit, and with hardly any inclination to run to vine. It is consequently more easily cultivated and takes up less room than the ordinary running sorts. It is also considerably earlier in bearing.

2nd. It possesses in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima—a merit which, in a Dwarf Lima, is exclusively its own. In this it differs from all other Bush Limas.

3rd. It is exceedingly productive, a single bush brought into our office here bearing no less than 47 pods. Some of these contained two, some four, but most of them three beans, all as large as those of the ordinary Challenger Lima. The pods are short and unusually thick, and display the seeds inside by prominent knobs as shown in our illustration. They should be planted two feet apart and one foot in the row. One plant only should be allowed to grow in a hill. Per packet, 10 cents; per pint, 40 cents; per quart, 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -pk., \$2.50.

Three New Snap Beans.

TRIUMPH OF THE FRAMES. A dwarf green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is better suited than any other for growing in frames. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

MARVEL OF PARIS.—Pods long and slender. It is early, very vigorous, and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

NETTLE-LEAVED BAGNOLET.—Grows 12 to 15 inches high, and is exceedingly productive. The pods are straight, long and very green. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

Cucumber, Japanese Climbing.

A new climbing Cucumber from Japan, suitable for growing either in frames or in the open air. It is very early and exceedingly productive. The fruit is excellent, either for table use or pickling, being of a medium size, netted, dark green, very tender and fine-flavored. Admirably adapted to outdoor cultivation. Per pkt., 10 cts.



Musk-Melon, Long Island Beauty.

A splendid new variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the *earliest* of all. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

Pepper, Elephant's Trunk, or County Fair.

This new variety is distinguished for its unusually long, glossy, scarlet fruits. LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSKMELON They grow from 8 to 11 inches in length and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and resemble in shape the trunk of an elephant. Of mild and pleasant flavor, and valuable for use in the green state; attractive from the novel form. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Pea, "Exonian." (New.)

An extra early new wrinkled marrow Pea. It is not a selection from any existing variety, but an entirely new sort. The pods, which are produced in great abundance, contain 6 to 8 and many of them 9 good-sized peas of a capital dark green color, and of excellent flavor. The Royal Horticultural Society of England recognized its merits by awarding it a first-class certificate, after testing it against many other varieties. Per pt., 35 cts.; per qt., 60 cts.

Pea, "Duke of Fife." (New.)

Remarkable for the immense size of its pods, which sometimes attain six inches in length and contain from twelve to fourteen large peas, closely set and of splendid flavor. It grows from three to four feet high, and is of robust and vigorous constitution. It will probably be a valuable acquisition. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Pea, "Station." (New.)

A very early green, wrinkled Pea, growing about 20 inches high. The pods are well-filled, containing 6 to 8 large peas each. They are well held up from the ground, and produced very abundantly. It gives more full pods at the first picking than any other variety of equal earliness. The quality and flavor are unsurpassed, and it will be of great value to market-gardeners, as giving a large crop at a time when prices are remunerative. Per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

Thorburn Terra-Cotta Tomato.

This unique cross-bred variety might well be mistaken for a distinct species of Tomato, owing to its peculiarities of color, form, skin, flesh and quality. The color is a *pure terra-cotta*—quite unlike anything ever seen in a Tomato before. The skin is lusterless and slightly downy, like that of the "Peach." In form it is also unique. It is rarely acutely or deeply lobed or seamed. The surface is slightly wavy and the undulations gradual or obscure. The flesh, too, is peculiarly arranged. Just underneath the flesh of the skin are the pulp cells, in which all the seeds are imbedded. The central portion is solid flesh of a mealy, tender consistency and of mild flavor, peculiarly agreeable to those who prefer raw Tomatoes. The vines are marvels of productiveness, beginning to bear early, and continuing to ripen an abundant crop of fruit until frost. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 60 cts.; per lb., \$6.

Thorburn Lemon-Blush Tomato.

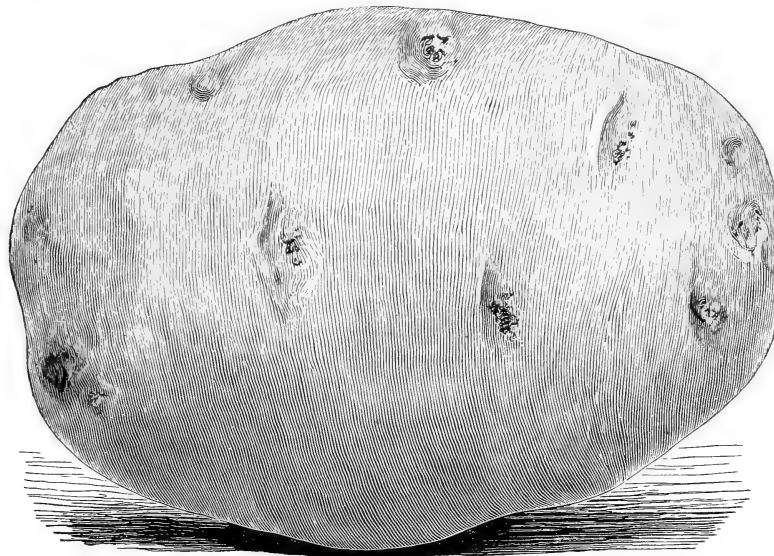
This is the nearest approach to a perfect Tomato that has been produced up to this time. The skin and flesh are a bright lemon-yellow, with a faint rose blush or light crimson tint diffused over part of the surface opposite the stem. Its average size is larger than the "Acme," in shape somewhat broader than deep, and absolutely free of seams, lobes or irregularities. The seeds are notably small and few, the cell walls thick, tender, crystalline and melting—the quality being less acid than that of the red varieties, yet without the insipidity which characterizes the yellow kinds in general. The plant is a vigorous grower, ripening its fruit abundantly in mid-season. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 60 cts.; per lb., \$6.

Tomato, "Northern Light."

The plant is very dwarf, with upright stem. The fruits are apple-shaped, of a brilliant carmine color, and contain very few seeds. The flesh is solid and fine-flavored. The habit of growth commends this variety no less than its excellent fruit. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Tomato, "Meteor."

Another dwarf and strong-stemmed variety which will doubtless become popular. The plant grows about 12 to 16 inches, and needs no support. The fruits are very large, fine flavored, almost smooth, and of an intense scarlet-red color. A valuable novelty. Per pkt., 10 cts.



THE NEW POTATO—"Carman No. 1."

In 1889 we introduced the **Rural New-Yorker No. 2**, a potato whose merits are now universally appreciated. The long line of experiments with seedlings, of which this was one valuable result, has been since continued, and the **Carman No. 1**, which we have now the honor to introduce, is another triumph of the methods of the experienced originator whose name it bears.

The **Carman No. 1** is a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations, with the object of developing good and suppressing undesirable qualities. It is intermediate in ripening, and resembles the **Rural New-Yorker No. 2** in shape, and also in having very few and shallow eyes. The flesh is peculiarly white and the quality perfect.

We have watched it carefully under ordinary culture during the past two years, and the following are our grower's reports upon it:

1. Report of September 6, 1892: "Although I planted but a single eye of the **Carman No. 1** in each hill, I never saw a nicer growth of tops. This has been the very poorest Potato season I ever knew, the blight having struck them when the tubers were not more than half grown, but this new variety blighted the least of any I had on my trial grounds or on the farm. I have cooked only one, and that was as white as flour and very dry. It is the most promising variety I have seen in a long time."

2. Report of September 16, 1893: "In regard to the **Carman No. 1**, I cut the tubers to single eyes, so as to make the seed go as far as possible. They made the most luxuriant growth I ever saw from so little seed. This variety is proving to be an enormous producer of very handsome tubers. Their table quality cannot be excelled. They grow very large. In fact, there are scarcely any small ones among those I shall have this year. In my opinion, this new potato will make a great sensation among growers as soon as its enormous productiveness and superior table qualities are known."

PRICES.

Per barrel	\$26 00	4 pounds for	\$1 50
Per bushel	10 00	2 pounds, by mail, postage paid	1 00
Per half bushel	5 50	1 " " " " "	75
Per peck	3 00	Per pound	50
Per half peck	2 00	Per Not less than 1 lb. sold.	

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

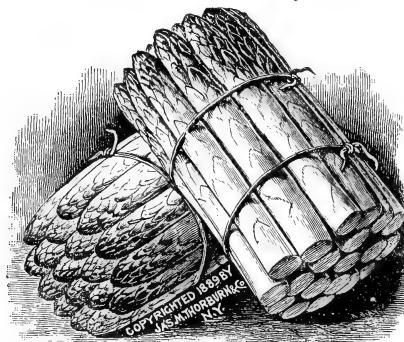
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 44 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To



ASPARAGUS.

secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1 1/2 feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it.	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.50	\$0 10	\$0 15
	Two-year-old roots		\$0 40	
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus.	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50	10	20
	Two-year-old roots		60	
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color.	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50	10	20
	Two-year-old roots		60	
18	Columbian Mammoth White. (See Novelties, page 7.)		30	1 00
				3 00

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichoke.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable, and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. These excellent varieties are by no means so largely grown as they deserve to be.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
21	French Globe. The standard and best variety; pkt., 10c . . . \$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 50	
22	Large Paris. A selection of the French Globe; pkt., 10c . . .	30	1 00	3 50
24	Jerusalem Artichoke.			

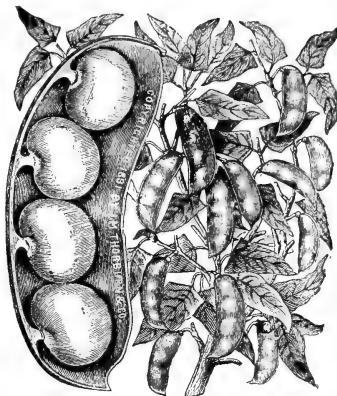
See page 49.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.



THORBURN REFUGEE WAX. (See page 12.)



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN. (See page 12.)

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* *Krüp-Bohnen.*

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
30	Thorburn Extra Early Market Bean. (See Novelties.) Pkt. 25 beans, 10c.	30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
31	Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet. (See Novelties, page 7.) packet, 10 cts.	30	90	1 50	5 00
32	Marvel of Paris. (See Novelties, page 7.) packet, 10 cts.	25	75	1 25	4 50
34	Triumph of the Frames. (See Novelties, page 7.) packet, 10 cts.	25	75	1 25	4 50
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	25	75	1 25	4 50
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	30	90	1 50	5 00
40	Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	25	75	1 25	4 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod bean	25	75	1 25	4 50
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 50
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	75	1 25	4 50
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; earliest and most productive variety yet raised	30	90	1 50	5 00
52	Round, Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk," save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	25	75	1 25	4 50
55	The Shah. A black bean; enormous, long, green pods: very productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
60	Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods	25	75	1 25	4 50
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
62	Thorburn Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	25	75	1 25	4 50
64	Refugee or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 50
65	Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
66	Green-Seeded Flageolet. Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	90	1 50	5 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
68	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods.	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 50
69	Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
70	Challenge Black Wax. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
71	Algerian Black Wax. Very productive; round pods.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
72	Bismarck Black Wax. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
74	Date Wax. Very early; long, yellow, stringless pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
76	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive.	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
80	Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round, golden pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
82	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
84	Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. The earliest wax bean in cultivation. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. A twin brother of No. 62.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
86	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust.	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
88	White Wax. Flat, yellow pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
90	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality.	50	1 50	2 50	9 50

WHITE BEANS.

91	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). For a complete description, see Novelties, page 7.	75	2 50	4 50	15 00
92	Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established.	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
93	Dwarf Sieva (Henderson's Bush Lima). Productive.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
94	White Valentine. Round pod.	30	90	1 50	5 50
95	Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
96	Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early.	30	90	1 50	5 00
97	Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort of upright growth.	25	75	1 25	4 50
98	White French Flageolet. Used as a shell bean in the green state; fine.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
99	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe.	25	75	1 25	4 50
100	White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell bean.	20	65	1 00	3 50

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. Haba. Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
106	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class.	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
107	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good.	30	90	1 50	5 00
109	Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor.	30	90	1 50	5 00
110	Green Nonpareil. A green "Long-Pod".	30			
112	Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan.	25	75	1 25	4 50



TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.

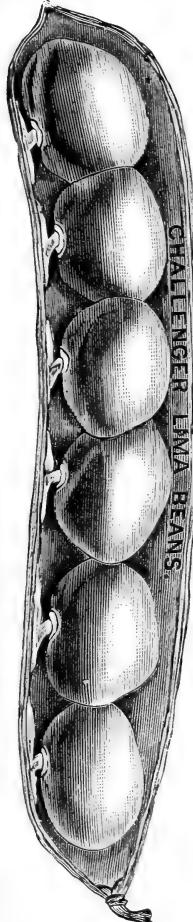


TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejucos.* *Stangen-Bohnen.*

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
114	Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50
115	Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
120	King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
124	Dreer Lima. Thick and of fine quality	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
126	Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
128	Horticultural Lima. A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. It matures much earlier than the Lima	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
130	Small White Lima or Stevia. Small, but very good quality	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
132	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy and excellent, either as a snap or shell bean	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
133	Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
134	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
135	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	90	1 50	5 50
136	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole-bean; very ornamental	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
137	Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
153	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
154	Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long; a very prolific variety	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
155	Golden Andalusia. (New.) Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
156	White Algerian Wax.	60			
157	Black Algerian Wax.	60			
162	Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
165	Flageolet Wax Pole.	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
173	Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
175	French Asparagus.	75			
179	French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush per gill, 25 cts. 1 00				

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja.* *Borretch.*

The young leaves of this annual, which smells somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
183	Borage	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 50

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. *Pimpinela.* *Pimpernell.*

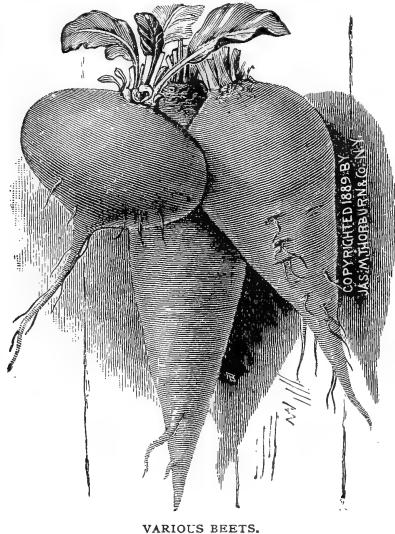
The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
191	Garden	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha. Salatrüben.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.



	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.
192 Columbia. (New.) A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality	\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 85
193 Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf-growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender and very early	10 25 75
195 Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	10 20 60
197 Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark-red	10 20 60
200 Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain	10 20 60
206 Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10 20 60
208 Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet	10 20 60
212 Early Bassano. Early, flat, light color	10 20 60
213 Edmand Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	10 20 60
214 Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	10 20 60
220 Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10 25 75
224 Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain	10 25 75
226 Black Queen. Very dark, half-long root, and leaves almost pure black	20 50 1 50
228 Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage	15 30 1 00
230 Victoria. Metallic red	15 35 1 25
232 Dell. Black-leaved	15 30 1 00
234 Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10 20 60

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the Leaves only are used; very Ornamental.

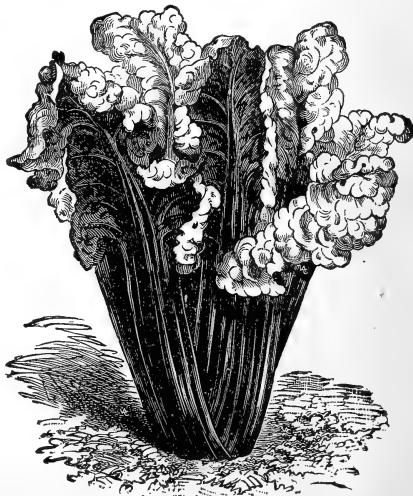
	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.
247 Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian. . . .	\$0 15 \$0 35 \$1 25
248 Yellow-Ribbed Chilian. . . .	15 35 1 25
249 Crimson-Veined Brazilian. . . .	15 35 1 25
250 Golden-Veined Brazilian. . . .	15 35 1 25
252 Scarlet-Veined Brazilian. . . .	15 35 1 25
253 Dracæna-Leaved.	15 40 1 50

These are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runfälrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt, per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping



ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—CONTINUED.

situation: cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six

inches of either salt hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

 Prices for large quantities on application.

			Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
262	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 40 cts. per lb.		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
263	Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort		10	20	50
264	Mammoth Golden Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain		10	20	50
266	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts		10	15	40
268	Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort		10	20	50
270	Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive		10	20	50
274	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive		10	20	50
276	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well		10	20	50
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar-making or stock-feeding		10	15	40
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding		10	15	40
293	Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as sugar-producing Beet		10	20	50
294	Austria Electoral Wohanka Sugar Beet. This variety is said to contain more saccharine matter in proportion to bulk than any other sort; it is worthy of careful trial in this country where beet-sugar is being produced.		10	15	40



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

		Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
300	Early White	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
303	Early Purple	30	80	3 00
305	Early Walcheren	50	1 50	5 00
307	Early Purple Cape	50	1 50	5 00
311	Snow's White	50	1 50	6 00
312	White Sprouting	30	80	3 00
313	Purple Sprouting	30	80	3 00
314	Veitch Self-Protecting	50	1 50	5 00
315	Sulphur-colored	30	80	3 00
316	Chapel Cream	30	80	3 00



PROTOCOL

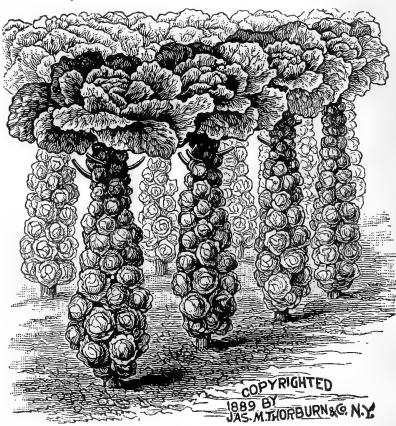
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. Berza de Bruselas. Rosenföhrl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable; few people appreciate them at their full worth.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

318	Best French or Roseberry. Very good.	....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
319	Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain.	30	80	3 00
320	Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality.			


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BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

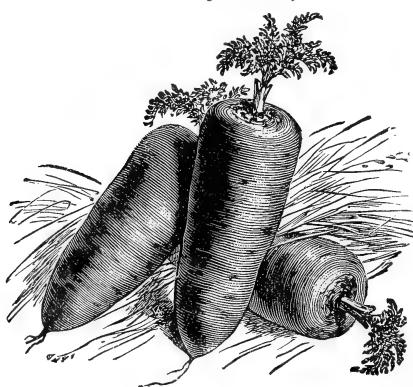
Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.
\$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50

CARROT.

CAROTTE. Zanahoria. Möhre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July.

For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



DANVERS CARROT.

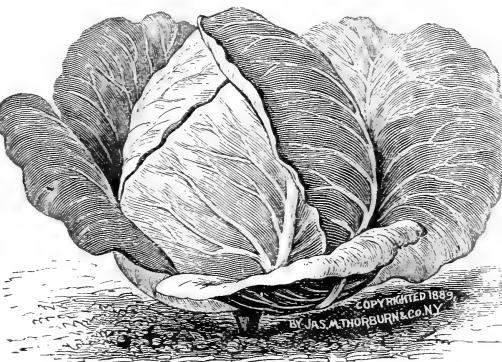
Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

320a	Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground.	....	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321	Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames.	....	15	30	1 00
322	Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or out-door.	....	15	30	1 00
323	Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short.	....	15	30	1 00
324	Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots.	....	15	30	1 00
326	Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort.	....	15	30	1 00
328	James Intermediate. A very productive half-long pointed strain, quite popular in some sections.	....	15	30	1 00
330	Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality.	....	15	30	1 00
332	Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort.	....	15	30	1 00
334	Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder.	....	15	30	1 00
338	Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality.	....	15	30	1 00
340	Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive.	....	15	30	1 00
342	Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive.	....	15	30	1 00
344	Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding.	....	15	30	1 00
346	Altringham. Long scarlet; productive.	....	15	30	1 00
348	Long White. Very large; for stock.	....	10	20	60

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* *Röhl.*

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
352 Small Early White French. A very early flat-head variety of very fine quality	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads.	20	50	1 50
354 Early York. The standard English sort	20	50	1 50
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	80	3 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	20	60	2 00
362 Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	1 50
364 Early Clim Savoy. Small, round, deep green heads; very early	20	50	1 50
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Most valuable for market	30	80	3 00
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	30	80	3 00
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373 Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort, on the style of All-Seasons	30	80	3 00
374 Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed-Head	25	75	2 50
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	25	60	2 00
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382 Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort	25	75	2 50
384 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	30	80	3 00
386 Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring	20	60	2 00
387 Thorburn New Stock Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain . . . per packet, 10 cts. .	30	80	3 00
388 Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	25	60	2 00
390 Red Dutch. A useful sort for pickling	25	60	2 00
392 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage per packet, 10 cts. .	35	1 00	3 50
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	40	1 25	4 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* *Cardon.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.
480 Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	\$0 50

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

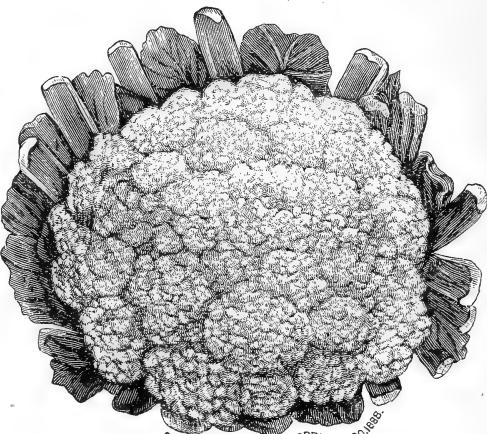
CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold a rooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

		Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.
482	Extra - Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine. pkt., 50 cts. .	\$6 00
483	Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain; . . . per pkt., 25 cts. .	2 50 \$8 50 \$33 00
485	Ordinary Early Erfurt. . . . per pkt., 10 cts. .	1 00 3 00 12 00
487	Thorburn Early Snowball. One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header per pkt., 25 cts. .	per pkt., 25 cts. \$2 50 \$8 50 \$33 00
488	Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation per pkt., 25 cts. .	2 50 8 50 33 00
489	Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class per pkt., 10 cts. .	75 2 50 10 00
490	Italian Taranto. On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid	40 1 00 4 00
492	Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm. per pkt., 10 cts. .	75 2 50 9 00
494	Large Algiers. Popular market-gardeners' late sort, of enormous size " 10 cts. .	75 2 50 9 00
497	Early London. Large and hardy	40 1 00 4 00
499	Thorburn Nonpareil. For late planting per pkt., 10 cts. .	75 2 25 8 00
500	Half-Early Large French. Intermediate in maturing	40 1 25 5 00
501	Stadholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy	40 1 25 5 00
502	Walcheren. Very late and hardy	40 1 25 5 00
503	Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	40 1 25 5 00
504	Ne Plus Ultra, or Giant of Naples.	40 1 25 5 00

THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

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MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Gentlemen—Thanks for the specimen of Thorburn's Gilt-Edge Cauliflower sent us. It arrived in first-class condition, showing its excellent shipping qualities. It is unsurpassed for quality and compactness of growth. You can truthfully claim that it is the best strain in the world. It does much better than the Early Snowball in the southern states. Yours truly,

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plant good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellars for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the

CELERY—CONTINUED.

heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.

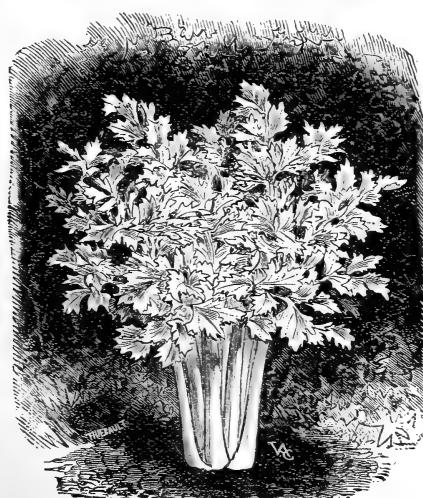
The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Perlb.

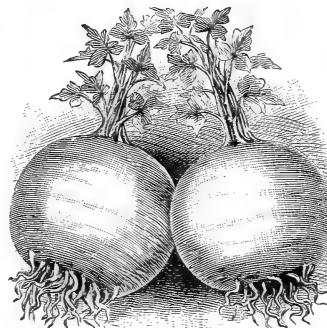
514. Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market	per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 40	\$1 00	\$4 00	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Perlb.
516 Golden Self-Blanching. A grand, solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white	per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00	
518 Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market-garden. The heart is golden-yellow, and it is of superior quality	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00	
520 The Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden-yellow heart; a fine keeper	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00	
522 Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use	per pkt., 10 cts.	20	60	2 00	
523 Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery	per pkt., 10 cts.	20	50	1 50	
528 Boston Market. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit	per pkt., 10 cts.	25	75	2 50	
532 Leviathan. Very large, white, solid	per pkt., 10 cts.	20	60	2 00	
534 Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	per pkt., 10 cts.	25	75	2 50	
540 Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid	per pkt., 10 cts.	20	50	1 50	
542 Covent Garden Rose. Of good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00	
545 Clayworth Prize Pink. Popular English sort	per pkt., 10 cts.	40	1 00	4 00	
546 Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews	per pkt., 10 cts.	25	75	2 50	
548 " Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00	
550 " Apple. Has small foliage and globular, smooth roots; small	per pkt., 10 cts.	25	75	2 50	



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NEW YORK



IMPROVED WHITE PLUME CELERY.



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.

CHERVIL.

CERFÉUIL. *Perifollo.* *Benselaudy.*

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

552	Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
553	Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots	20	75	2 50



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

555	Common or Wild. Used in <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> , a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the <i>Barbe de Capucin</i>	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$1 25
556	Witloof. Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two or three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad, as well as a vegetable	15	35	1 25
557	Large-Rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	15	50	1 50



WITLOOF.

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* *Blatterkohl.*

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

559	Georgia-grown	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.
		\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

CORN-SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* *Stechfälz.*

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

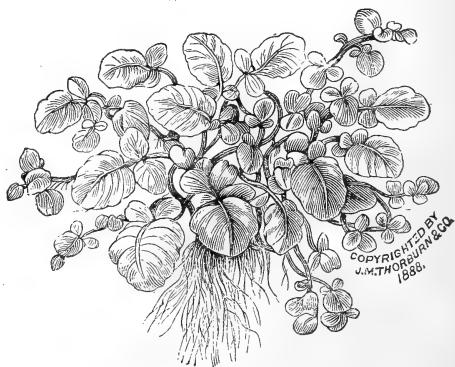
561	Large-Seeded	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.
562	Small-Seeded	10 25 75
564	Green Cabbaging	15 50 1 50
565	Lettuce-Leaved	15 50 1 50

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* *Kresse.*

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.	
569	Curled or Pepper Grass	\$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40
571	Broad-Leaved	10 20 50
573	Broad-Leaved Winter	10 25 75
575	Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress	75
578	True Water Cress	50 1 50 5 00



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1888.

WATER-CRESS.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. Maiz. Maïs.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.



EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained a wide popularity	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
581 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commands it.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
582 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
583 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
584 Stabler Pedigree. An excellent market sort, noted for its earliness and great sweetness	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
585 Narragansett. Small ears; grains red when fully ripened	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

SECOND EARLY, OR INTERMEDIATE.

591 Early Golden Yellow. A very sweet corn, with golden yellow kernels	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
593 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain and quite early	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
599 Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
617 Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
619 Asylum. Thick, twelve-rowed	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large growing variety of very fine quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
625 Ruby. Ears large, pure white grain, fine flavored	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage					2 00

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 50.

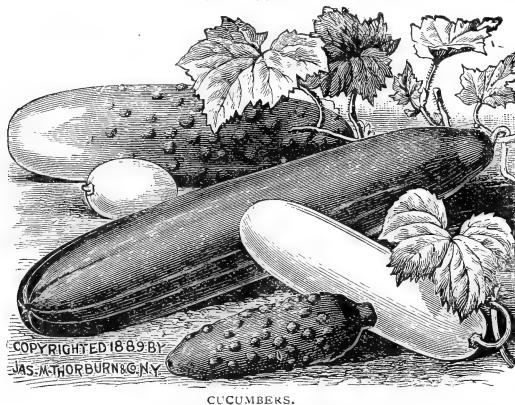
CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurke.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be

readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.



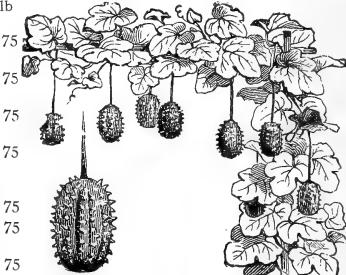
	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
663 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler				10	25	75
664 Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand				10	25	75
665 Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler . . .				10	25	75
667 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive				10	25	75
668 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75			
669 Early White-Spined. Early, and good for pickling or table use	10	25	75			
670 Extra-Long White-Spined. Very fine shape for market	10	25	75			
671 Improved White-Spined. Well-flavored and of medium size	10	25	75			
672 Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth	10	25	75			
673 Peerless. A fine strain of White-Spined . . .	10	25	75			
674 Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles	10	25	75			
675 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim	10	30	1 00			
676 Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use				\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
678 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size				10	25	75
679 Nichols Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort				10	25	75
680 Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality . . .	10			10	25	75
681 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use	10			10	25	75
682 White Pearl.				15	35	1 25
683 Small Gherkin. Very small burr; used for pickles				20	60	2 00

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (espèces Anglaise) pour Couches.

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hot-beds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and

TELEGRAPH CUCUMBER.



SMALL GHERKIN.

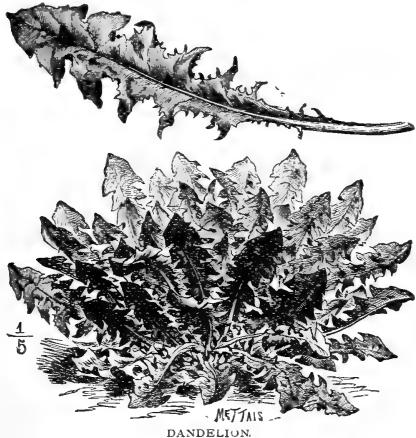
Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

CUCUMBERS—CONTINUED.

others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

PS Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.	Per pkt.	
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$0 25	704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	706 Marquis of Lorne.	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
703 Swan's-Neck	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25



DANDELION.

PISSENPLIT. Amargon. Bardeblum.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: A. This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

737 French Garden	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3.50
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EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. Berengena. Eierpflanze.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	20	50	1 50
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped; pale purple; good	25	75	2 50
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	40	1 00	4 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish-purple; has dark foliage	30	80	3 00
744a Large White (new). Fruit pure white; resembles the New York			
• Purple in size and shape; fine quality per pkt., 15 cts.			
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	40	1 00	4 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly.



GREEN CURLLED ENDIVE.

754 **Large Green Curled** (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter.
 755 **Imperial Curled.** Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter

When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

750 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
751 White Curled. For early use	20	50	1 50
752 Laciniated. A fine French sort	20	60	2 00
573 Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter	20	50	1 50

573 **Broad-leaved (Escarolle).** A sweet variety; fall and winter
 20 50 1 50

755 **Imperial Curled.** Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter
 20 60 2 00

755 **Imperial Curled.** Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter
 20 60 2 00

FENNEL, FLORENCE OR NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Krauslohl.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
760 " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above	10	30	1 00
768 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy	10	30	1 00
769 " Tall Brown. Very hardy	15	50	1 50
773 " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing	20	60	2 00
777 Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy	10	25	75
780 Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance	25	75	2 50
783 Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop	40	1 25	4 00

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$4 00
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort	35	1 00	4 00
791 Large White or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive	30	80	3 00



VIENNA KOHLRABI.

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* *Salat.*

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 798, 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hot-beds, in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties, except No. 844, which should be sown in September. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year, and transplant in a cold-frame, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly-rotted manure and well pulverized. The after culture should be close and careful to secure the best results.



TRIANON COS LETTUCE.

		Per oz.	1/2 lb.	Per 100
797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, rather under-sized heads; for forcing or outdoors	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 50
798	White Forcing Head. Very early; small, solid head; one of the best	25	75	2 50
799	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground	25	75	2 50
800	Cold-frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners	20	60	2 00
801	Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large, white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground	20	60	2 00
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads	25	75	2 50
805	Drumhead or Malta. Heads large, pale green	15	30	1 00
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender	20	40	1 25
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	20	50	1 50
808	Burpee Hard-Head. A handsome and very early heading variety	20	50	1 50
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety either for early or late sowing	20	50	1 50
812	Boston Lettuce, for Forcing Under Glass. The popular winter-forcing variety	20	60	2 00
815	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	20	40	1 25
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	20	50	1 50
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	20	40	1 25
837	Golden Stone-Head. A handsome Head-Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing	20	50	1 50
840	Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections	20	50	1 50
841	Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain	30	80	3 00
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads	20	50	1 50
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender heads; one of the best for early forcing	20	40	1 50
846	Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	20	50	1 50
847	Silver Ball. Very firm, solid, compact heads of a beautiful silvery white color; a handsome and useful variety	20	50	1 50
850	Denver Market. An early variety for forcing or open ground. Large, solid heads; the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp and tender	20	50	1 50
852	Golden Nugget. Quick-growing, hard-heading early; rich yellow; fine flavor	20	50	1 50
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	20	50	1 50
861	Victoria Cos. An extra fine variety	20	50	1 5
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather	20	50	1 50
864	Balloon Cos. Very large; for late sowing, to come to perfection in the autumn	20	50	1 50

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

866 **Clean Seed** \$0 05 \$0 40

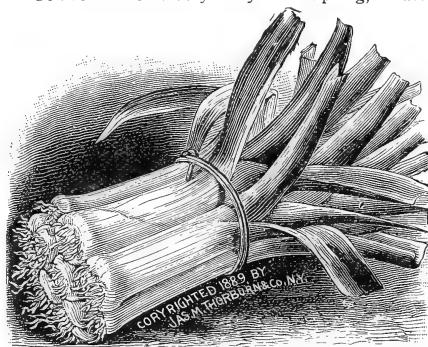
Perpkt. Peroz.

LEEK.

POIREAU. Puerro. Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch.

When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.



LEEK.

	Per oz.	1/2 lb.	Per lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter.			
Hardy and productive	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
872 Large Rouen Winter.	A stand-		
ard sort; remains long in good			
condition	30	80	3 00
873 Large Carentan.	A superior		
variety, with distinct and			
dark-colored leaves; stout in			
habit, and hardy	30	80	3 00
874 London Summer	20	60	2 00

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles.) Gemsenhorn.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

	Per oz.	1/2 lb.	Per lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	30	75	3 00
877 Lutea	30	75	3 00



MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. Seta. Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix in an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



MUSHROOM.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cts.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantaloupe

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy rich, soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Per lb.

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Variétés Anglaises pour Couches.

various English Pear Varieties.		Per pkt.
928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Blenheim Orange	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* *Wassermelone.*

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to variety.

950 **Van Cluse Red-Seeded.**

Very early; shape elongated, stem slightly inclined to point. Flesh bright crimson. One of the best of recent introductions. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort from Hungary.

Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

967 **Green and Gold.** Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green; early, and a unique sort. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.**

Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

969 **Ruby Gold.** A seedling of

Green and Gold; handsome and of good quality

970 **Kolb Gem.** Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper

970a **Pride of Georgia.** Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh

971 **The Boss.** Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and thin rind

975 **Dark Icing.** Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed

976 **Scaly Bark.** Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well

978 **Mammoth Ironclad.** Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper

979 **White-Seeded Ice Cream.** Very early; red flesh

980 **Sibley Triumph.** Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality

981 **Phinney.** Early and of fine quality; red flesh

983 **Dixie.** A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; early

984 **Johnson Christmas.** Keeps late

985 **Girardeau New Favorite.** Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson and very sweet

986 **Seminole.** Very large, moderately early; quality first-rate

987 **Cuban Queen.** Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality

990 **Black Spanish.** Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early

996 **Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet.** An old and reliable sort; red flesh

997 **Jumbo.** Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort

1000 **Florida Favorite.** A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier

1003 **Goodwin Imperial.** Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; very early

1025 **Southern Rattlesnake.** Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh

1029 **Apple-Pie or Colorado Citron.** Used for preserves; green seed

1030 **Citron.** Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
970 Kolb Gem.	10	25	75
970a Pride of Georgia.	10	25	75
971 The Boss.	10	25	75
975 Dark Icing.	10	25	75
976 Scaly Bark.	10	25	75
978 Mammoth Ironclad.	10	25	75
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream.	10	25	75
980 Sibley Triumph.	10	25	75
981 Phinney.	10	25	75
983 Dixie.	10	25	75
984 Johnson Christmas.	10	25	75
985 Girardeau New Favorite.	10	25	75
986 Seminole.	10	25	75
987 Cuban Queen.	10	25	75
990 Black Spanish.	10	25	75
996 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet.	10	25	75
997 Jumbo.	10	25	75
1000 Florida Favorite.	10	25	75
1003 Goodwin Imperial.	15	30	1 00
1025 Southern Rattlesnake.	10	25	75
1029 Apple-Pie or Colorado Citron.	10	25	75
1030 Citron.	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE *Mustaza.* *Senf.*

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

1035 Black. These seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	25	75
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like spinach	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like root; used for salad	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maranuela.* *Nasturtium.*

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

1041 Tall Scarlet.	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
1042 Tall Orange.	15	40	1 50
1042a Tall Striped.	15	40	1 50

1042b Tall Yellow.	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
1043 Tall Blood-Colored.	15	40	1 50
1044 Tall Mixed.	15	35	1 25

ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla.* *Zwiebel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.

1045 **Adriatic Barletta.** A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all. Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.

1047 **Queen.** Very early small white sort. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

1049 **Early White Nocera.** Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

1054 **Large White Portugal.** Standard sort, flat. Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

1055 **Large White Globe.** Large Southport strain. Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

1056 **White Pearl.** Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

1060 **White Maggiajola.** A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early. Per oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60 cts.; per lb., \$2.

1062 **Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling.** One of the best Onions for pickling Per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Per lb.

1063 **English White Pickling.** Also one of the best picklers 30 85 \$3.00

1064 **Giant White Tripoli.** 25 75 2.50

1064a **Mammoth White Garganus, or "Silver King."** Silvery white Italian 35 1.00 3.50

1065 **Mammoth Red Garganus.** 25 75 2.50

1066 **White Flat Bermuda.** Very early 25 75 2.50

1068 **Red Flat Bermuda.** Very early 25 75 2.50

1072 **Early Red Flat.** Color of the Wethersfield; very early 20 60 2.00

1074 **Large Red Globe.** Southport strain 20 50 1.50

1076 **Large Red Wethersfield.** Half-early, and a good keeper 20 50 1.50

1078 **Giant Rocca, Light Red.** Productive and mild; of very large size 20 60 2.00

1079 **Giant Rocca, Yellow.** Same as above, save in color 25 75 2.50

1080 **Mammoth Pompeii, or "Copper King."** 25 75 2.50

1082 **Globe Madeira.** Light red 20 60 2.00

1083 **Flat Madeira.** Light red 20 60 2.00

1084 **Yellow Danvers.** A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper 20 50 1.50

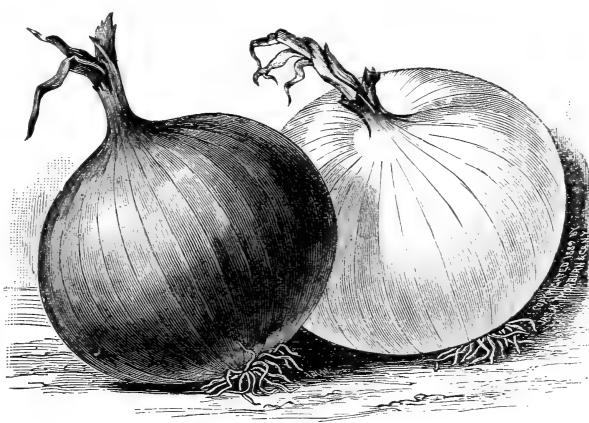
1086 **Yellow Globe Danvers.** Of more globular shape; keeps well 20 50 1.50

1087 **Large Yellow Globe.** Southport strain 20 60 2.00

1090 **Yellow Globe Spanish or Prizetaker.** 30 1.00 3.50

1092 **Welsh.** The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall 25 75 2.50

1093 **Imported Shallot Seed.** per packet, 20 cts. 75



ONION.

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

 These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per quart	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ peck	Per peck	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$2 25	\$4.50
White Onion Sets	30	1 00	1 75	7.00
Red Onion Sets	25	80	1 25	4.50
Red Top Onions	25	80	1 25	4.00
White Potato Onions	30	1 00	1 75	6.00
Yellow Potato Onions	25	80	1 25	4.50
Shallots	35	1 25	2 00	7.00
Garlic Sets	per lb., 30 cts.			



TOP ONIONS.

OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot-bed, and transplanted.



OKRA

	Per oz.	1/2 lb.	Per lb.
1108 Thorburn Hollow			
Crown. A market-gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1109 Long White. Standard variety	10	20	60
1110 Abbott Improved.			
Smooth and quite large; fine sort	10	20	60
1111 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	10	20	60
1112 Early Round . . .	10	20	60

	Per oz.	1/2 lb.	Per lb.
1097 Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1097a Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1098 Dwarf White	10	20	50
1099 White Velvet. Tender white pods	10	20	60
1100 Long Green	10	20	50

ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuella.*

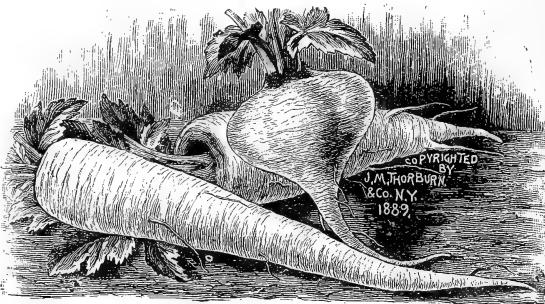
CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach

	Per oz.	1/2 lb.	Per lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinake.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

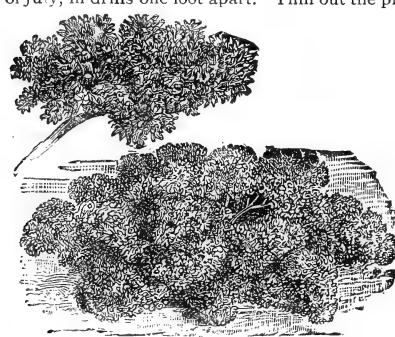


PARSNIPS.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.



EXTRA CURLY PARSLEY.

	Per oz.	1/2 lb.	Per lb.
1115 Extra Curled. Superior	15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1116 Moss Curled. Very pretty	15	30	1 00
1117 Fern-leaved. Fine curled	15	30	1 00
1118 Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment	15	50	1 50
1120 Plain. The ordinary form	10	20	50
1122 Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots much like Parsnips	15	30	1 00

MONTCLAIR, FLORIDA, Sept. 4, 1883.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

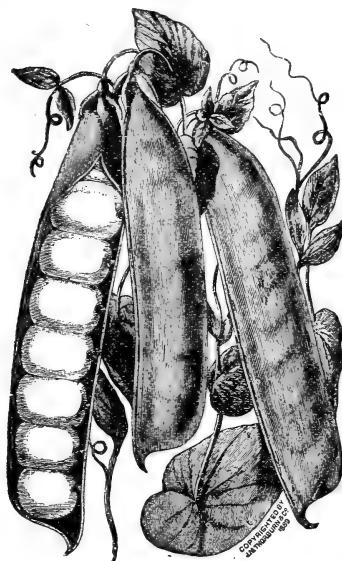
I had excellent results from the seed used in the spring and summer. Have had seeds from you for about seventeen years, and they were always satisfactory.

(Signed) J. C. C. DOWNING.

PEAS.

Pois. Chicharos o Guisantes. Gräßen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble.



EXTRA-EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
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1141 Thorburn Extra-Early Market.					
Our standard Market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1142 Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00

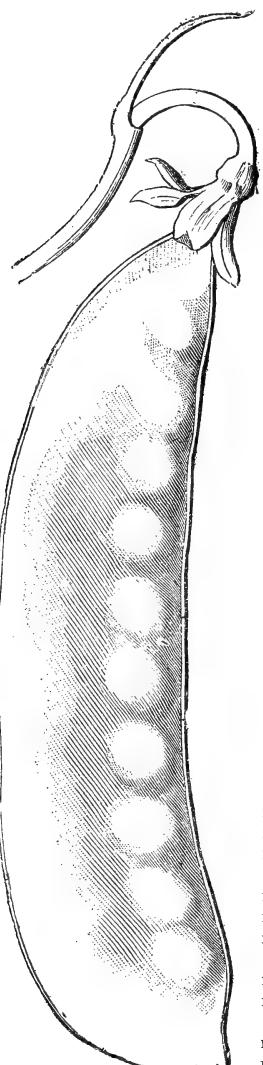
1146 First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 25	4 25
1147 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1148 *Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine per pt., 35 cts.		60			
1151 *Alpha. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea; sow thick	3	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1153 Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	4 50
1161 Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Best strain of extra-early; a favorite sort among market gardeners	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166 Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1168 Small Early French. (<i>Petit Pois.</i>) The true small French Pea, so extensively used in France for canning and for the table	4	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186 *McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1188 *Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper, and very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1200 *Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1203 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	90	1 50	5 50
1206 *Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thick	5	25	65	1 00	3 50
1210 *Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; a very superior Pea of quick growth, following Advancer	5	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1212 *Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1213 Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	30	90	1 50	5 00
1214 *Shropshire Hero. A valuable new variety; very productive and of fine flavor; long, handsome pods	2½	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1226 Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	50	1 50	2 50	10 00
1228 Mammoth or Giant Sugar. Immense pods	5	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
1229 *Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1231 Blue Imperial. A productive blue Pea	2½	20	50	85	3 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1237 *John Bull.	On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop		2½ \$0	30	\$1 00	\$1 75 6 00
1247 Telegraph.	Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor		4	30	1 00	1 75 6 50
1248 *Telephone.	Enormous pods and peas of first-class quality		4	30	1 00	1 50 5 50
1251 White Marrowfat.	A favorite; heavy yielding		4	20	50	75 2 50
1256 Black-Eyed Marrowfat.	Very hardy and prolific		3	20	50	75 2 50



MAMMOTH SUGAR PEA.

DWARF VARIETES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1259 *American Wonder.	Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
1266 McLean Blue Peter.	Early; pods long, peas large		¾	25	75	1 25 4 50
1268 *Premium Gem.	Extra early; straight pods, well filled	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1271 *McLean Little Gem.	Extra early; straight pods	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1276 Tom Thumb.	Extra early	1	30	85	1 50	5 50

Those marked * are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. Calabaza. Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

		Per oz.	½ lb.	Per lb.
1320 Large Cheese.	Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321 Early Sugar.	Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1323 Black Negro.	New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324 Golden Oblong		10	25	80
1324a White Cushaw.	A pure white, crook-neck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1324b Improved Cushaw.	White, light green stripe	10	20	60
1325 Red Etampes.	Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	50	1 50
1326 Japan Crookneck.	Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	10	25	75
1326a Jonathan.	Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	25	75
1327 Improved Mammoth.	Immense; smooth and handsome	20	50	1 50
1328 Mammoth Tours.	French	10	25	75
1329 Tennessee Sweet Potato.	Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	25	75
1330 Connecticut Field.	Grown for stock; productive	10	25	75

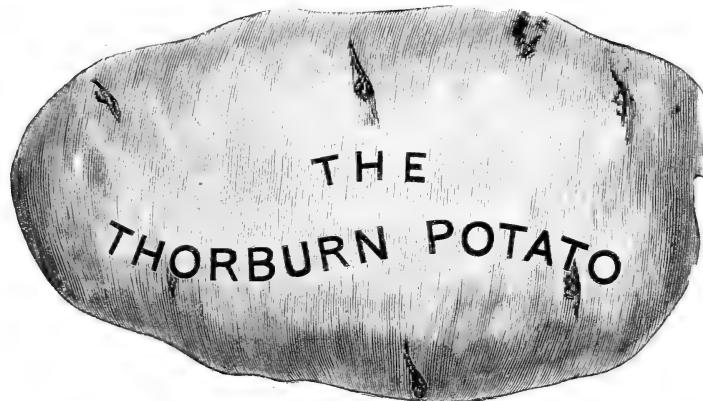
LARGE POTATO YIELD.

Mr. Edward Bonyng, of Stroud township, near Stroudsburg, planted about three pounds of "The Thorburn, earliest and best," this spring, and in 90 days he dug from this planting three bushels and some quarts of very fine, large potatoes. This variety is great in size and very nicely proportioned, and is considerably earlier than the Early Rose and much better for cooking.—*Monroe Democrat.*

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. Patata. Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth



and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow

a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Per 1/2 pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
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1348	Carman No. 1. Largest size, handsomest form, greatest yielder, finest table quality. For full description, see Novelties. Price, per barrel, \$26; bushel, \$10; half-bushel, \$5.50; peck, \$3; half-peck, \$2; 4 pounds for \$1.50; 2 pounds by mail, postage paid, for \$1; one pound by mail, postage paid, for 75 cts.; per pound, 50 cts. Not less than one pound sold.	80	40	80	60	51	75	54 00
1349	The Thorburn. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1355	Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1357	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	40	60	1	75	4	00	

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1366	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder, and intermediate in ripening	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1372	New Queen. In shape and color resembling White Elephant; fine quality	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior quality; fine late variety	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1393	Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1394	Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white, and in shape a little flattened; immense yielder	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1396	Bright Red. The well-known Bermuda Potato	40	60	1	75	4	00	
1401	Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first-rate quality, and an excellent keeper; medium to late	40	60	1	75	4	00	

PEPPER.

PIMENT. Pimiento. Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

1420	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1421	Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1422	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best .	25	75	2 50
1423	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1424	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1425	Large Bell. Large and mild .	25	75	2 50
1426	Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling .	30	85	3 00
1427	Procoppi Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor .	30	85	3 00
1428	Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	40	1 25	4 00
1429	Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; very large . .	50	1 50	5 00
1430	Kaleidoscope. So called because the fruits are constantly changing in color, through all shades from light yellow to intense scarlet . .	25	75	2 50
1431	Cardinal. (New.) Grows about six inches long; very sweet and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored .	25	75	2 50
1432	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	25	75	2 50
1433	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	25	75	2 50
1434	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	25	75	2 50
1434a	Monstrous. Very large French sort	30	85	3 00
1435	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1436	Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1437	Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1437a	Bird's Eye or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea	40	1 25	4 00

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. Reponche. Rapunzel-Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

Per oz. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

1438	Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
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ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. Jaragago.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffed and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

1439	Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
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RAMPION.

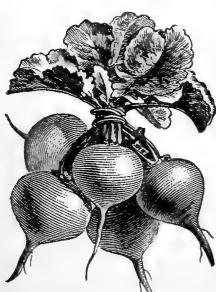
RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos y Rabanitos.* *Radies und Rettig.*

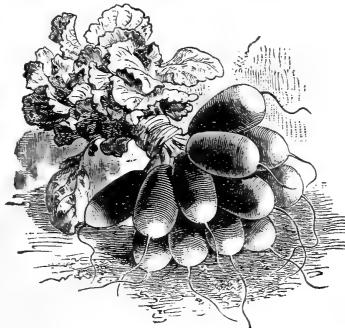
CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

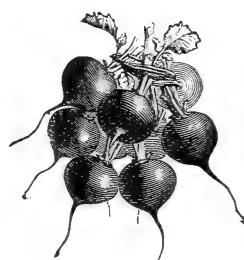
			Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet.	Very early	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1442	" "	" *Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about twenty days	10	30	1 00
1444	" "	" *Deep Scarlet. Very early	10	25	75
1446	" "	" *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days	10	30	1 00
1448	" "	" *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors	10	35	1 25
1450	" "	" *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	15	40	1 50
1452	" "	" *Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground	10	30	1 00
1454	" "	" Non Plus Ultra. Ext. a early scarlet forcing; short-leaved	15	40	1 50
1456	" "	" Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort	10	25	75
1458	" "	" White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	10	25	75
1460	" "	" Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market	10	25	75
1462	" Large White Summer.	Of large size and roundish form	10	30	1 00
1464	" *Yellow Summer.	Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market	10	30	1 00
1466	" *Golden Summer.	Smooth and bright skin	10	30	1 00
1467	" Purple Summer.	Very dark	10	25	75
1468	" *Gray Summer.	Good, solid summer sort	10	30	1 00
1468a	Round Scarlet China.	Valuable either as a winter or a summer radish; matures in six to eight weeks	20	50	1 50
1470	Olive-Shaped, Scarlet.	Flesh bright and crisp	15	30	1 00
1471	" Golden Yellow.	A new sort of very fine quality	10	30	1 00
1472	" White.	Mild and fine for summer	10	25	75
1474	" French Breakfast.	Pink and white; early	10	30	1 00
1476	*Long Scarlet Short-Top.	Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground	10	25	75
1477	" Bright Scarlet		10	30	1 00
1478	" *Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped.	Shades from crimson to white; tender	15	30	1 00
1480	" *Wood Early Frame.	Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	10	25	75
1482	" White Naples.	Slender; for summer use	10	30	1 00
1484	" White Vienna or Lady-Finger.	Crisp and tender in summer	15	35	1 25
1488	*White Strasburg Summer.	Very large; the German's favorite	10	30	1 00
1490	" Stuttgart Summer.	Very early and very large	10	30	1 00
1491	" Delicacy (new).	Very early, half-long, snow-white. Fine for forcing	10	30	1 00
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese.	Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	15	30	1 00
1494	" Long Black Spanish.	The popular winter sort	10	25	75
1496	" Round Black Spanish.	Fine for winter	10	30	1 00
1502	" Large White Spanish.	Fine for winter	10	25	75
1504	" California White Mammoth.	A very large white winter variety	10	35	1 25
1506	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; rat-tailed Radish).	Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled	per packet, 10 cts.	40	



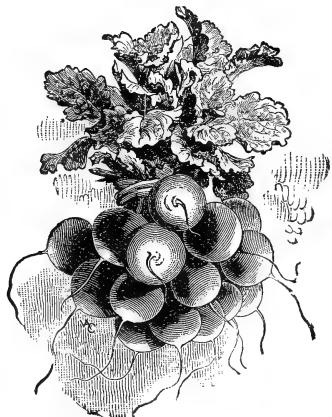
YELLOW TURNIP RADISH



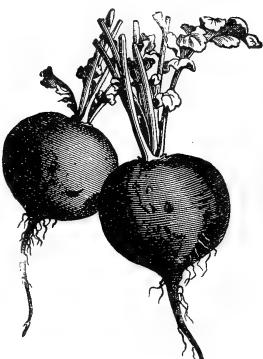
FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



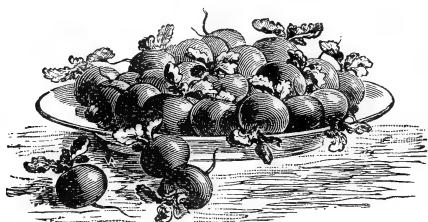
SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.



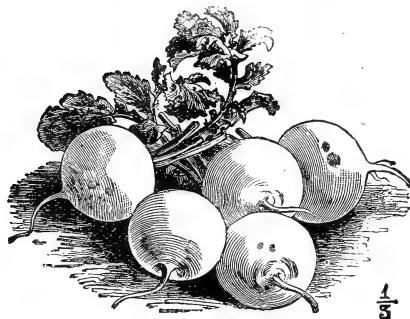
SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH
WINTER RADISH.

WOOD EARLY FRAME RADISH.



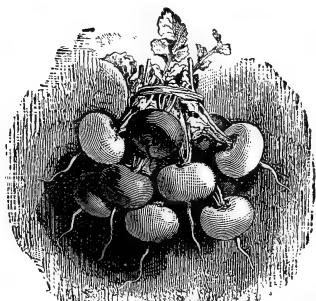
SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



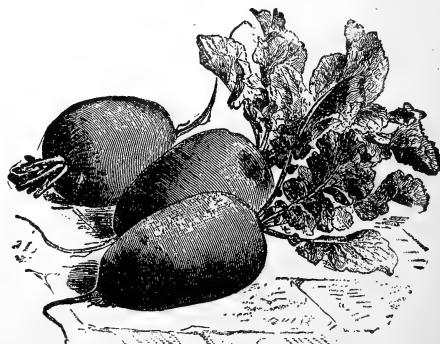
WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.



WHITE STRASBURG RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



OLIVE-SHAPED YELLOW RADISH.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*



SALSIFY.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds, where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1514 Linnæus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 25
1515 Victoria	20	40	1 25
ROOTS each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1 .			

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Haferwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1528 Long White French	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1530 Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	15	50	1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1535 Scolymus	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, and is excellent used as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1536 Swiss Chard	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 24, under head of Kale.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1537 Spring Sprouts, or English Rape.	per qt., 25 cts. .		
1538 Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERA. *Escorconera.* *Scorzonierwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1541 Scorzonera	\$0 20	\$0 50	2 00



SCORZONE! A.

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera.* *Sauerampfer.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1544 Garden	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plum, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1546 Skirret		\$0 30	

SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca.* *Spinat.*

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1566 Round Viroflay (Thick Leaved). Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 15	\$0 40	
1570 Round-Leaved. A standard sort	10	15	40
1571 Lettuce-Leaved. Popular French sort	10	15	40
1573 Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves; fine	10	15	40
1575 Round Flanders. Excellent and productive	10	15	40
1577 Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved). Dark green; the longest standing before running to seed	10	15	40
1578 Prickly. Vigorous and hardy	10	15	40
1579 New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14, 1893.

We have had the Terra-Cotta and the Lemon Blush Tomatoes ripe now for about a month. The Lemon Blush I regard the best yellow tomato I have ever grown. I do not think we have found one even fruit upon any of the plants. I prefer it sliced to any of the many sorts we grow. Terra-Cotta is well named, for its color is peculiar, a salmon brick color. The plant seems to have the resistant character of the Peach, and the fruit is larger than the Peach. It is peculiarly destitute of any hard core, while it is not suited for a shipping tomato, it is a step in the right direction. It is the least acid of any we have. I am inclined to think it will can well, as it is just about the size to can whole, and would not be mutilated to cut out cores; but it has none.

I find it almost as productive as the Little Pear-shaped Tomato.

(Signed) W. F. MASSEY.

SQUASH.

COURSE. *Calabaza.* *Speise Kürbis.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.		
1583 Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0	10	\$0 25 \$0 75
1585 Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	25	75
1586 Early Mammoth White Bush. Very large	10	25	75
1588 Summer Crook-neck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	10	25	75
1589 Summer Crook-neck, Long Green Striped.	10	25	75
1590 Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590 Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg-Plait	10	25	75
1590 Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped; an excellent summer sort	10	25	75
1591 Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1592 Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1593 Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1594 Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1595 The Faxon. (New.) Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality	per pkt., 20 cts.		
1596 Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor	10	25	75
1597 Low Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	10	25	75
1598 Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	75

ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW.

	Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.		
1599 Salem Valparaiso. Large, oblong, bright orange fruit of a delicate flavor	10	25	75
1600 Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort	10	25	75
1601 Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602 Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1603 Red Japan Small Turban. Fine, small, bright red, winter sort	10	25	75
1604 Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	10	25	75
1605 White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; as dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606 Brazil Sugar. Yellow, warty skin; oblong in shape and a first-rate Squash for summer or fall	10	25	75
1607 Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608 French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	20	50	1 50
1609 Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	10	25	75
1610 Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort, green skin	10	25	75
1611 Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	10	25	75
1612 The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	25	75
1613 Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow	20	50	1 50

VEGETABLE MARROW.



ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.

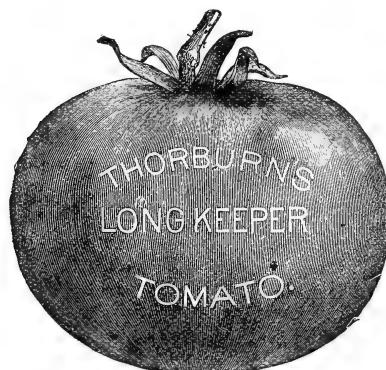
1614 English. White flesh, outside yellow; grows about nine inches long; ribbed	15	30	1 00
1615 Italian (Cocozella di Napoli). Grows about twenty inches long, with a diameter of three or four inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young	10	25	75

TOMATO.

TOMATO. Tomates. Liebesäpfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when weather is warm and settled, shading from sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.



		Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb
1620	Thorburn Terra-Cotta. See Novelties, page 8 per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 60	\$1 50	\$6 00
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush. See Novelties, page 8 per pkt., 10 cts.	60	1 50	6 00
1625	Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80 3 00
1626	Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red . . .	30	80	3 00
1626a	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	per pkt., 10 cts.	60	1 75 7 00
1627	Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	25	75	2 50
1628	Paragon. Bright red, round; very productive	25	75	2 50
1629	Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	25	75	2 50
1630	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early, and resembles the Acme in appearance	30	80	3 00
1631	Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1632	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	25	75	2 50
1632a	Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety	25	75	2 50
1633	Perfection. (Livingston.) Early, regular and productive; red	25	75	2 50
1634	Favorite. (Livingston.) Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper	25	75	2 50
1635	Beauty. (Livingston.) Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh, regular form	25	75	2 50
1635a	Stone. (Livingston.) One of the best introduced for years. It is very large, perfectly smooth, and of a fine bright scarlet color	25	75	2 50
1636	Hovey. Fine red variety; resembles the Acme, of which it is a selection	25	75	2 50
1637	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	25	75	2 50
1638	Puritan. Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	25	75	2 50
1639	Chemin. Of French origin. A fine, large, bright scarlet, smooth sort	25	75	2 50
1640	Early Advance. Bright red; medium-sized, smooth, solid; very early	25	75	2 50
1641	Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	30	80	3 00
1642	Royal Red. A first-class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red color	25	75	2 50
1643	Trophy, Large. Very solid, and good in every way; standard late sort, and grown very extensively for canning	25	75	2 50
1649	Lorillard. A splendid sort for forcing under glass, as well as for outdoor culture; bright glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and ve'y early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow. Large, deeply ribbed	25	75	2 50
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality is excellent	20	60	2 00
1668	Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts	40	1 00	4 00
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	40	1 00	4 00
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	40	1 00	4 00
1678	Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	50	1 25	5 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots per pkt., 10 cts.	75	2 00	8 00
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, in clusters; used for preserves	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. Nabo. Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Baga) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

		Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1705	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1707	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	10	25	75
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth, pure white	10	25	75
1709	White Model. Shape perfectly globular; snow-white	10	25	75
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	30	1 00
1720	Cow-Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	10	25	75
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	20	50
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market.	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid	10	20	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	10	20	50
1730	White Flat or Globe. Large English white variety	10	20	50
1733	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	25	75
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1742	Green Globe. Very large white-fleshed sort	10	25	75
1744	Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh	10	25	75
1748	Long White Tankard. A good keeper	10	20	50
1750	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	25	75
1751	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	10	25	75
1753	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75
	Per oz. 1/4 lb. Per lb.			
1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1763	Yellow Finlan. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	30	1 00
1764	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	25	75
1767	Montmagny. Yellow, purple-top; first-class sort	10	25	75
1769	Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	20	50
1770	Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga.	10	20	50
1772	White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	20	60
1774	Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	20	50
1776	Seven Top. For greens	10	15	40

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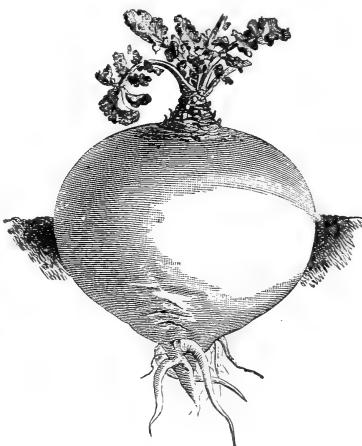
NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1892.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

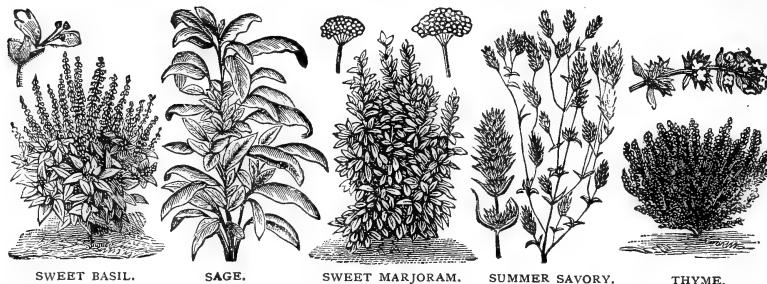
I have been very much pleased with the English and French Mushroom Spawne that I bought of you. I tried it with four other brands, and find yours the best.

(Signed)

J. PELLIERUX, Manager,
Auge. Delmasure & Co.,
NEW YORK AND PARIS.



RUTA BAGA.



SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Per lb.
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 10	\$0 40	
Angelica, Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	5	10	75
Arnica. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	2 00	
Balm. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	5	30	
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	5	20	1 50
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	5	20	1 50
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhoea	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	5	20	1 50
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	5	20	1 50
Caraway. Seed aromatic	<i>Carum Carui</i>	5	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	50	5 00
Coriander. Seed aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	5	10	75
Dill. Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	5	10	75
" Mammoth		5	15	1 50
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	40	4 00
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic	<i>Anethum Foeniculum</i>	5	10	75
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	5	25	2 00
Fumitory. " " "	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	40	4 00
Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	5	20	2 00
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	30	3 00
Henbane. " "	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5	20	1 50
Horehound. " "	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	5	30	3 00
Hyssop.	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	5	30	3 00
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	5	15	1 50
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	5	35	3 50
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	5	40	4 00
" Sweet. " "	<i>Origanum Marjorana</i>	5	20	2 00
Mint (Peppermint)	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25	2 00	
Paeony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	5	15	1 50
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedemora pulegoides</i>	10	60	6 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	5	50	5 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	5	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	5	10	1 00
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	5	25	2 50
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	5	25	2 50
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	5	20	1 50
" Winter. " "	<i>Satureja montana</i>	5	30	2 50
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	5	40	4 00
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>	25		
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	40	4 00
" French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	50	5 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	5	30	3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed , American	per bushel,	\$6 .	\$0 25
“ French Crab	per 100 lbs.,	\$30 .	35
Apricot Pits	“	\$15 .	20
Cherry Pits , Mahaleb	“	\$35 .	40
“ Black Mazzard	“	\$12 .	20
“ Domestic	“	\$7 .	15
Currants , Red Dutch	per bushel,	\$0 20	1 50
“ White Dutch	“	25 .	2 00
“ Black	“	25 .	2 00
“ Cherry	“	25 .	2 00
Gooseberry Seed , Red	per packet, 15 cents	75 .	
“ Yellow	“	75 .	
“ Green	“	75 .	
Peach Pits (natural pits)	per bushel, \$2	10 .	
Pear Seed	“	20 .	1 50
Plum Pits , Green Gage	per 100 pounds, \$15	20 .	
“ Damson, for grafting	“	\$15 .	20
“ Myrobolan	“	\$20 .	25
“ Domestic	“	\$10 .	15
Quince Seed	“	20 .	1 50
Raspberry Seed	per packet, 10 cents	20 .	1 50
Strawberry , Mixed	“	50 .	50
“ Red Alpine	“	10 cents .	75

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)

	Per lb.
Arbor-vitæ , American	\$2 00
Barberry , Common	1 00
“ Purple-leaved	2 00
Broom , Scotch	50
Buckthorn	1 00
Cornelian Cherry	75
Furze or Gorse	60
Hawthorn	60
Locust , Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	40
“ Yellow	40
Norway Spruce	75
Osage Orange	55
Privet , Japan	1 00
“ Common Evergreen	70
Sheep-berry (Black Haw)	1 05

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

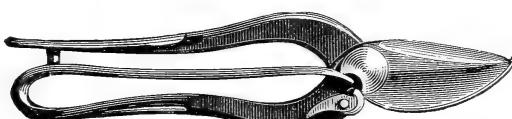
☞ Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans , Refugee.	Melon , Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper , Sweet Mountain.
“ Asparagus Pole.	Martynia .	“ Giant Emperor.
Beet , Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium , Tall.	Tomato , Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts , best French.	Onion , White Portugal.	“ Red Cherry.
Cabbage , Red.	“ Queen, and others.	“ Strawberry.
Cucumber , Green Prolific.	Pepper , Chili.	“ Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower .	“ Celestial.	“ Peach.
Gherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

☞ For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amarantus Caudatus .	Corn Salad .	Lettuce .	Roquette .
Borage .	Curled Cress .	Mustard .	Sorrel .
Burnet .	Dandelion .	Nasturtium , Tall.	Water Cress .
Celery.	Endive .	Pepper , Sweet Spanish.	



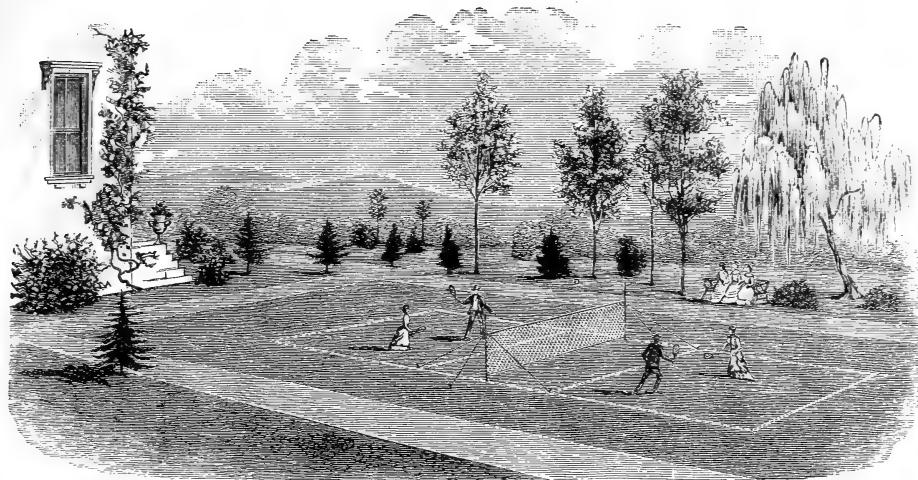
Perfection Pruning-Shears—The Best of All.

	Each		Each
No. 1, 7 inches	\$2 00	No. 3, 9 inches	\$3 00
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	No. 4, 10 inches	3 50

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	NO. 1. \$5.	NO. 2. \$10.	NO. 3. \$18.	NO. 4. \$25.
		By Mail, \$5.75.	By Mail, \$11.50.	By Mail, \$21.	By Mail, \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Golden-eyed Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	" Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Egyptian, Edmand,	of each	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half Long Blood			2 oz.	4 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	All-Seasons	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Carrot	Thorburn R. Dutch Stone-Head, for pickl'g	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half Long Danvers	½ oz.	½ oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	½ oz.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celeri	Perfection Heartwell	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plum	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin				½ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled, Broad-Leaved	of each	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Thorburn Mkt. Gar. Private Stock	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Jenny Lind	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Goodwin Imperial	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Onion	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsnip	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Pear	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Thorburn Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England, Heroine	of each	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Pepper	Telephone		1 pt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Sweet Mountain		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Long-Standing	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Perfect Gem	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Long-Keeper		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cardinal	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red-Top Strap-Leaf, Yellow Globe, of each.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.



FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is *at all times* indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

To GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE. For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass, Central Park Mixture. For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices per bus., \$3.50.

French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc.; this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50.

Write for our circular containing formulæ for permanent pastures and meadows to suit every kind of soil and situation.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location. Write for our circular containing formulas to meet all requirements.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Per lb. 100 lbs.

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*)

A valuable grass for lawns. Sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) ~ \$0 25 \$20 00

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*)

Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.)

25 18 00

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*)

A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing

well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)

15 8 00

25 14 00

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS. absolutely clean seed

25 20 00

Aira caespitosa. (*Hassock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre

20 15 00

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre

30 25 00

Alopecurus agrestis. (*Slender Fox-tail Grass.*) An annual late-flowering Grass. 20 lbs. to the acre

25 22 00

Alopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass.*) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre

60 55 00

Ammophila arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

60 55 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts

20 15 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum pulchellum. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre

25 18 00

Avena elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.)

15 12 00

Avena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre

60 55 00

20 15 00

Per lb. 100 lbs.

25 18 00

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable), or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre

15 12 00

Per lb. 100 lbs.

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Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

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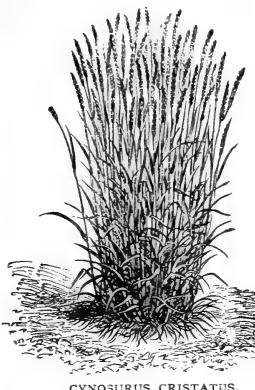
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GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Bromus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Brome Grass.</i>) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre		\$0 25	\$18 00
Bromus Schradieri. (<i>Rescue Grass.</i>) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre	30	25	50 00
Calamagrostis arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass.</i>) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value	40	35	00
Cynosurus cristatus. (<i>Crested Dog's-tail Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre	40	35	00
Dactylis glomerata. (<i>Orchard Grass.</i>) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it			
is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of endurance during the cropping of cattle command it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.	
Dog-tail. See <i>Cynosurus cristatus.</i>	\$0 20	\$14 00	
Festuca duriuscula. (<i>Hard Fescue.</i>) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre	20	12	00
Festuca elatior. (<i>Tall Fescue.</i>) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than <i>F. pratensis</i> . 40 lbs. to the acre	25	20	00
Festuca heterophylla. (<i>Various-leaved Fescue.</i>) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre	25	20	00
Festuca ovina. (<i>Sheep's Fescue.</i>) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to acre			
Festuca pratensis (<i>Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.</i>) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.	
Festuca rubra. (<i>Red Fescue.</i>) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre	25	18	00
Festuca tenuifolia. (<i>Slender Fescue.</i>) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre	30	25	00
Fox-tail. See <i>Alopecurus pratensis.</i>	20	16	00
Holcus lanatus. (<i>Meadow Soft Grass.</i>) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.)			
Hungarian Grass. See <i>Panicum Germanicum.</i>			
Johnson Grass. See <i>Sorghum Halepense</i> , page 54.			



CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.



is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of endurance during the cropping of cattle command it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)

Dog-tail. See *Cynosurus cristatus.*

Festuca duriuscula. (*Hard Fescue.*) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre

Festuca elatior. (*Tall Fescue.*) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. 40 lbs. to the acre

Festuca heterophylla. (*Various-leaved Fescue.*) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre

Festuca ovina. (*Sheep's Fescue.*) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to acre

Festuca pratensis (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.*) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre

Per lb. 100 lbs.

Festuca rubra. (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre

Per lb. 100 lbs.

Festuca tenuifolia. (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre

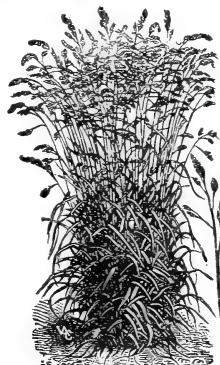
Per lb. 100 lbs.

Fox-tail. See *Alopecurus pratensis.*

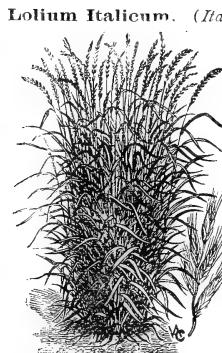
Holcus lanatus. (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.)

Hungarian Grass. See *Panicum Germanicum.*

Johnson Grass. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 54.

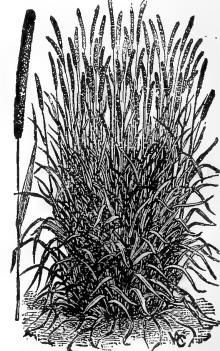
DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.
(*Orchard Grass.*)FESTUCA OVINA. (*Sheep's Fescue.*)

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



LOLIUM ITALICUM.
(Italian Rye Grass.)

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Lolium Italicum. (<i>Italian Rye Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre	\$0 18	\$13 00
Lolium perenne. (<i>English Rye Grass.</i>) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre	15	10 00
Oat Grass. See <i>Avena elatior.</i>		
Orchard Grass. See <i>Dactylis glomerata.</i>		
Phalaris arundinacea. (<i>Reed Canary Grass.</i>) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre.	50	45 00
Panicum Germanicum. (<i>Hungarian Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.)	10	3 00
Phleum pratense. (<i>Timothy.</i>) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.)	35	30 00
Price variable, from \$2.60 to \$3.50 per bus.		
Poa aquatica. (<i>Water Meadow Grass.</i>) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre	2	50
Poa arachnifera. (<i>Texas Blue Grass.</i>) A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the south, lasting indefinitely. A much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. Has proved hardy as far as Kansas. The seed is very light; about 6 lbs. to the bus. Per oz., 25 cents	20	\$12 00
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil	15	40 00
Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i>) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre	20	12 00
Poa pratensis. (<i>Kentucky Blue Grass.</i>) It is also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. 2 bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed	25	20 00
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre	25	20 00
Red Top. See <i>Agrostis vulgaris.</i>		
Rhode Island Bent Grass. See <i>Agrostis canina.</i>		
Rye Grass. See <i>Lolium Italicum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne.</i>		
Sweet Vernal Grass. See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</i>		
Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense.</i>		



PHLEUM PRATENSE.
(Timothy.)

GRASS SEED MIXTURES

FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing many varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent. On application we will mail circular containing formulae for the following conditions:

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

- No. 1. On good land, neither too dry nor too wet.
- No. 2. For high and dry land.
- No. 3. On wet, late land.

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

- No. 4. On good land, neither too wet nor too dry.
- No. 5. On dry land.
- No. 6. On wet land.

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa. (*Lucerne*) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre \$0 20 \$15 00



TRIFOLIUM REPENS. (White Clover.)

will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed.

Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. Price variable.

Medium Red Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations Price variable.

White Clover. (*Trifolium repens*) Valuable for lawns and pastures Price variable.

Yellow Trefoil. (*Medicago lupulina*) This may be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre 20 13 00

Alsike Clover. (*Trifolium hybridum*) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Bokhara Clover. (*Melilotus alba*) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre 35 30 00

Crimson Clover. (*Trifolium incarnatum*) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre 25 13 00

Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 53.

Mexican Clover. (*Richardsonia scabra*) See page 53.

Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry

35 30 00

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Prices variable.		
Canary, best Sicily. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$6 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	6 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	5 00
Lettuce Seed	per oz., 5 cents	
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	15	
Millet, American, or German, (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	4 00
" White French	15	10 00
" Red French	20	
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	15	9 00
" German.	\$0 10	\$6 00
Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15	8 00
Vetches for Pigeons.	10	6 00
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds. per bottle, 35c.		
Gravel for Cages	per quart, 6c.	
Cuttle-fish Bone	per pound, 50c.	
Sunflower Seed for Parrots. Lb. 10c.; 100 lbs., \$6.50.		

ESCUENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.

	Doz.	Per 100
Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal (2 yrs.)	\$1 00	
" " " Palmetto, per 1,000, \$7.50	1 00	
" " " Barr's Mammoth		
" per 1,000, \$7.50	1 00	
Chive Plants	per bunch, 25 cents	
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 75	4 00
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces	20	75
Jerusalem Artichoke. qt., 20c.; bus., \$4		
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cts.	1 00
Sea Kale Roots		1 00
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>), each, 30c.	3 00	
Onion Sets, etc. See page 29.		



KIDNEY VETCH, OR SAND CLOVER.

CEREALS.

** *Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

BARLEY (48 lbs to bushel)—

Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety Per qt. Per bus.



Leaming Early.	Large, deep grain, bright yellow	Per qt.	15	1	75
White Pearl			05	1	60
Wisconsin White Dent			05	1	75
Thoroughbred White Flint	Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalks recommend it both for fodder and ensilage purposes	Per qt.	15	1	75
Virginia Horse-Tooth	For fodder		05	1	75
Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel)			05	1	60
Pop-Corn		In ears, per lb., 10 cents	Per lb.	100	lbs.
OATS, Drogheada Irish Imported	A valuable foreign strain	Per qt.	10	\$6	00
Clydesdale. (American)			10	3	50
American White	price variable, from 60 to 75 cents per bushel				

RYE (50 lbs. to bushel)—

Winter Excelsior per qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$1.25.

WHEAT (60 lbs. to bushel)—

Fultz (Bald)		Per lb.	Per bus.
Fife		10	\$1 75
Improved Clawson		10	1 75
Lancaster		10	1 75
Carman, No. 1.	By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Mother parent Armstrong. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, reddish or dark amber. Straw very strong and of medium height. As early as rye. Thought to be very hardy.	25	4 00
Carman, No. 52.	Pure wheat cross, the original of which was Armstrong, crossed and re-crossed through several generations. Heads symmetrical, broad; brown chaff, nearly beardless. Medium to ripen. Light amber kernels, four to a breast; nine breasts to a side. The breasts are often double	30	5 00

Also, New York Spring Wheat at market price.

TWO PLANTS FOR SANDY LAND.

Under the above title the Michigan Agricultural College gives the results of experiments with Spurry and Flat Pea. From this publication we extract the following brief descriptions:

SPURRY (SPERGULA ARVENSIS).

Spurry is an annual plant, extensively cultivated in Europe as a winter pasture for cattle and sheep. Milch cows and sheep fed on it are said to yield superior milk, butter and mutton. It grows so well on poor, dry, sandy soil that it has been called "the clover of sandy lands." If sown in March, and then again in May, and afterwards in July, it will produce three crops upon the same field in one season. These three crops, if successively plowed under, will improve a barren soil so that it will now produce clover or winter grain. It is, therefore, recommended to all who are seeking a plant that will be a fertilizer for light, sandy soil, and at the same time be of real value for forage.

The soil for Spurry requires the same preparation as for Clover. It should be sown at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre. It is in best condition for pasture from four to six weeks after sowing, and it may be sown every month from March to August. It is also valuable for "filling in" on pastures that have become thin. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. and over, @ 15 cents; 50 lbs. and over, @ 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.



SPURRY.

FLAT PEA (LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS).

"Can we find a plant that is perennial, that will not be cut down by pretty severe frosts, that roots so deeply as not to be injured by severe drouth, that yields superior forage for all farm stock, and that has valuable qualities as a fertilizer?"

It was while engaged in the search for such a plant that the attention of Prof. Clute was called to the Flat Pea, a perennial plant which, the introducer claims, answers all the requirements of the above question. The experiments made with it, while promising to justify these claims, have so far proved only the following facts:

On very poor, unimproved, sandy soil it makes a top growth of 6 to 8 inches and a root growth of 12 to 15 inches the first year. On sandy soil that has been cultivated it does much better. The tops are not easily cut down by frost, and the roots go through the winter well. One-year-old plants gave at the rate of 10,460 pounds of green forage per acre. This was fed liberally to cattle, and seemed to be greatly relished. It grows slowly at first, and needs care to keep down weeds.

A successful German planter of this seed has sent us the following directions for culture: The seed should be sown in spring, as soon as the weather permits. The plant should be cultivated on such land as is unfit for other cultivation on account of its hilly nature; good, deep culture furthers the development of the plants, but where there is a subsoil different from the upper stratum, the ploughing should not be too deep. The plant is susceptible to manuring, but stable manure should never be employed. If manure is required, phosphoric acid should be supplied. On soils poor in calcareous matter, lime or marl should be plentifully supplied. After preparing the soil thoroughly, three or four seeds should be hoed into it to a depth of one inch, accompanied by a few grains of barley. The seeds should be sown crosswise \times at a distance from each other of one foot, the barley serving merely as an indicator of where the seed has been sown. Like many plants that live for a very long time, *Lathyrus sylvestris* grows quite slowly at first, and, therefore, is easily ousted by weeds; it is, therefore, essential that the land should be carefully kept free from all weeds, etc.

Many cultivators, therefore, prefer to sow the seed on good garden soil in drills nine inches apart, and transplant the young plants in the following spring on the poor soil where they are intended to remain. Some barley is sown along with the seed in this case also, so as to enable the farmer to begin early with the weeding. The young plants will find no difficulty in taking root on the new soil, and the plant is able to produce, even on very inferior soil, great quantities of the most valuable fodder, the roots developing to an enormous extent. Price, 30 cents per oz., \$3 per lb.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Gentlemen—Your Gilt-Edge Cauliflower has been, and still is, better than any other kind I ever planted. Have cut this fall heads 11 and 12 inches in diameter, and perfect in every way. The season has been bad, but the cauliflower is excellent.

Yours truly, MAX A. GUELKE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Orange Co., N. Y., November 1, 1893.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

Gentlemen—We are glad to inform you that we have found your Gilt-Edge Cauliflower the most satisfactory of the many varieties we have tried.

Very truly yours, S. T. MAYNARD.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
HATCH EXPERIMENT STATION, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
AMHERST, MASS., January 24, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister*.) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Soja hispida. (*Soja Bean*.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

BURNET—Common Field. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

✓ **CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salad. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cts.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well



developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

✓ **COTTON—Sea Island.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

✓ **Tennessee Upland.** 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under, 1½ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$2.50 to \$3.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

✓ **ESPARTO GRASS.** (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 75 cents.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cents.

✓ **FLAT PEA.** (*Lathyrus sylvestris*.) See description, page 51. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

✓ **FLAX SEED.** Price variable.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europea*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. See Sorghum.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 85 cts.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

IRIS PAPULARIA. A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry southwestern region. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$2.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

GERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 49.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS. See Flat Pea.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



WHITE LUPINS.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 35 cents; per 100 lbs., \$25.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnishes a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching, p. 54.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 43.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which insect-powder is made in Europe. Per oz., \$1.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea*.) This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the south for its fiber. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a very short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$7.

RAPE, English. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Tesuinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

RICHARDSONIA SCABRA. (Mexican Clover.) Expected.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELIA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$1.4.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.



SAINFOIN.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



SERADELLA.

SORGHUM—continued.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize*.) Is tall, stooling from the ground like the White Branching, but not so much. It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize*.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Kaffir Branching Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White-Seeded. (*Dhoura, or Guinea Corn*.) Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis*.) See description, page 51. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. and upwards, @ 15 cents per lb., 50 lbs., and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$13.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2. **Climax.** A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2. **Conqueror.** A superb bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

VETCHES—Spring. Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest made great use of this Zizania as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food. **DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.**—"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible." Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$17.

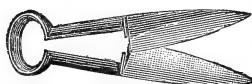
WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pvt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

	Each
Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.50
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns . . . . .	.35
Atomizer, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 59	2.00
THE "STOTT" PATENT SPRAYER. Gives a spray resembling mist	1.00
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. (See cut, p. 59)	\$1, \$2 and 3.00
JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE. For distributing plant and insect powders	3.50
Bill and Brush Hooks , for heavy pruning with one hand	\$1.50 to 2.00
Canes, BAMBOO , 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 59 . . . . .	.35
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING	\$1.00 to 1.50
HAY OR STABLE . . . . .	.75 to 1.25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDED . . . . .	.60 to 1.00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled	1.00 to 1.50
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds $\frac{1}{2}$ peck stems	1.50
No. 2, holds 1 peck stems	2.00
No. 3, " $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel stems	2.50
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED , 100 feet . . . . .	.75
Garden Reels , for above; of wrought iron, painted . . . . .	.75 cts. and 1.00
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK	\$1 per doz.
Grafting Wax , in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. packages . . . . .	.40 cts. per lb.
Grass Border Shears	\$2.25 to 2.75
" " " with wheel . . . . .	.25
Grass Edging Knives	\$1.50 to 2.00
Grass Hooks or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH , welded back . . . . .	.35 to .70
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH , 8 to 10-inch blade	1.50 to 3.00
AMERICAN	1.25
Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT , Handled . . . . .	.50
DRAW OR CORN . . . . .	.60 cts. to .75
GRUB . . . . .	.75 cts. to 1.00
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK . . . . .	.75
SCUFFLE, DUTCH or PUSH . . . . .	.25 cts. to .85
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers . . . . .	.50 cts. to .75
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose . . . . .	.10
Hyacinth Glasses , Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue)	
Knives, ASPARAGUS , English (Saw-Blade)	2 sizes, \$1 and 1.50
" American . . . . .	.35
BUDGING and PRUNING , Best English	\$1.00 to 2.00
GRASS EDGING	1.50 to 2.00
Labels, WOODEN POT and GARDEN—	
4 inch	Per 100 Per 1,000.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	\$0 15 \$0 60
5 inch	15 .80
6 inch	20 1.00
8 inch	40 3.50
12 inch	55 4.50
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	10 .60
6 inch	25 1.50
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, copper-wired	20 1.75
	Per 100 Per 1,000.
	PLAIN PAINTED
	\$0 15 \$0 60
	20 .80
	20 1.00
	25 1.35
	50 4.00
	65 5.00
	15 .90
	25 2.00
	30 2.25
	Each
Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY	\$2.50 to \$3.50
STEEL WIRE . . . . .	.75
WOODEN. In several sizes . . . . .	.50 cts. to .75
LAWN and SCARIFYING . . . . .	.75
Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED	1.50
Moss, SPAGHNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways	\$1.75 per bbl.
Mats, STRAW. For covering frames. Size, 6 ft. by 6 ft.; large enough for two frames	1.50
" Size, 3 ft. by 6 ft.	1.25
Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants	\$1.75 per bbl.
ROTTED	\$1.75 per bbl.

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES—CONTINUED.

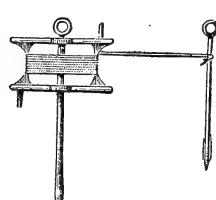
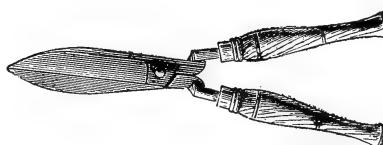
		Each
Plant Sticks, ROUND , painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet	1½ cts. per running foot .	
“ “ “ 5 and 6 feet	2 cts. per running foot .	
SOUTHERN CANES , 7 to 10 feet long	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000 .	
Pruner, "THE LEVIN." The strongest hand-shear extant. It is made of the finest steel. Though but twice the size of our cut, and only 7 ounces in weight, it is so strong that it can cut through half an inch of dry oak. See cut, page 59	\$1.00 .	
Pump, MYERS' SPRAY. (See description, page 58)	4 50	
Raffia , For tying	25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75 .	
Rakes, AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel; handled	40 cts. to 80	
LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.		
Rollers , See page 57.		
Saws, PRUNING , various sizes and kinds	70 cts. to 1 25	
Scissors, GRAPE , Best English. For thinning the bunches	\$1 and 1 25	
“ German	50	
FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers	75 cts. and 1 50	
Scythes, ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches	\$2.00 and 2 25	
Scythe Stones, ROUND WELSH TALACRE	\$1.50 per doz. .	15
Rifles, TRIPLE EMERY-COATED	\$1 per doz. .	10
Shears, GRASS BORDER	\$2.25 to 2 75	
“ “ with wheel	2 25	
HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Three sizes	\$1.50 to 2 00	
HEDGE. Four sizes	\$1.25 to 3 00	
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes	\$2.50 and 3 00	
PERFECTION PRUNING. The best made. Four sizes. (See page 43)	\$2 to 3 50	
WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING	\$1.25 and 1 50	
SHEEP. (Spring Grass Shears.) Extra quality English; for trimming grass	75 cts. to 1 25	
Shovels, AMES' BEST CAST-STEEL. Square and diamond pointed; long or short handles.	\$1 to 1 25	
Spades, AMES' BEST CAST-STEEL	\$1 and 1 25	
Sprayers. (See page 58.)		
Sprinkling Barrel , Hand. (See cut, page 59.)	38 00	
Syringes. (See page 58.)		
Thermometers. No. 1. SEIXE'S SELF-REGISTERING. Registers both heat and cold, indicating exactly how hot or how cold it has been since last notation. It is easily reset by a horse-shoe magnet, which accompanies each instrument. In black enameled cases	2 50	
No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long; numbers and letters hand-painted.	1 00	
No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE	30	
No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Boxwood, with heavy brass tip; specially made for plunging. Plain red spirit columns	2 50	
Trowels, SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL , very strong	50 cts. to 60	
Watering-Pots, FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron	6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts., 2 00	
Weeders, EXCELSIOR	15	
LAWN. For removing docks, dandelions, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus kni'e	35	
HAZELTINE. (See cut, page 59.)	20	
NOYES' (See cut, page 59.)	25	



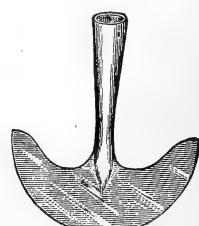
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 75 cts. to \$1.25.



ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE. Two sizes, \$1 and \$1.50.

GARDEN REEL AND LINE.
75 cents to \$1. Line, 75 cents.FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.GRAPE SCISSORS.
\$1 and \$1.25.

HEDGE SHEARS. \$1.25 to \$3.

GRASS EDGING KNIFE.
\$1.50 to \$2.

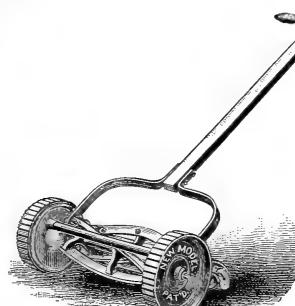
LAWN-MOWERS.

THE NEW MODEL.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequalled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	\$6 50
14 " " " " "	7 50
16 " " " " "	8 50
18 " " " " "	9 50
20 " " " " "	10 50



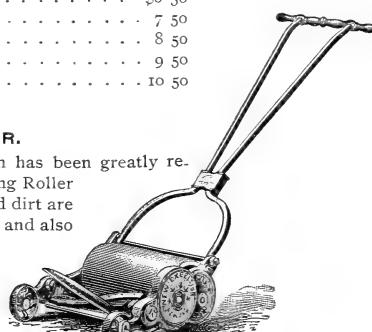
NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	\$8 00	16-inch cut	\$11 00
12 " " " " "	9 00	18 " " " " "	12 00
14 " " " " "	10 00	20 " " " " "	13 00



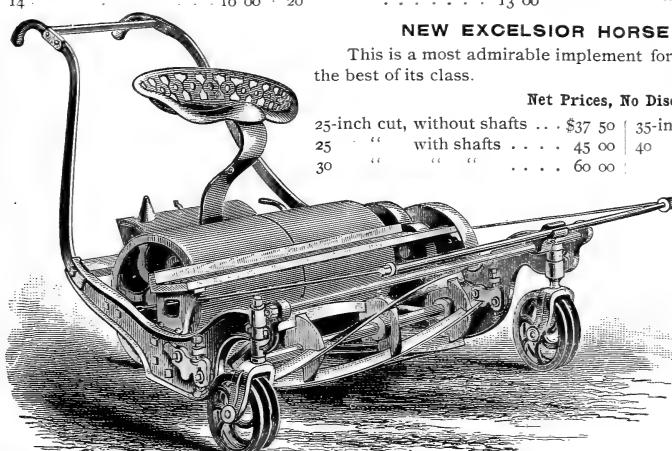
EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts	\$37 50	35-inch cut, with shafts	\$75 00
25 " " with shafts	45 00	40 " " " " "	90 00
30 " " " " "	60 00		



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.

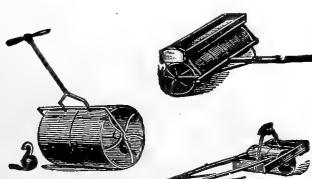
GARDEN.

With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight, ab't. lbs.	Price
Two sections, 7 1/2-in. face	15	125	\$7 20
" " 12 " " " " "	20	300	15 50
" " 12 " " " " "	24	400	19 00

Four sections, 12-in. face	20	650	32 00
Five " 12 " " " " "	25	1,000	46 00

With whiffle, \$2 extra; with shaft or pole, same price.

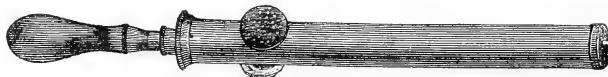


FIELD.

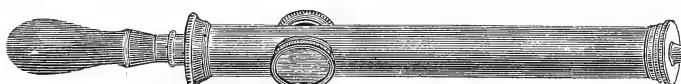
SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.



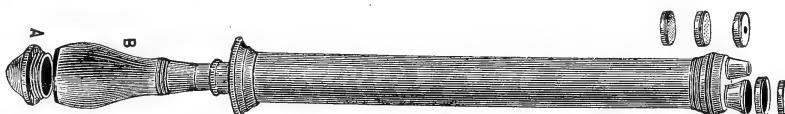
Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel, as shown in cut. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1 ½ inches.

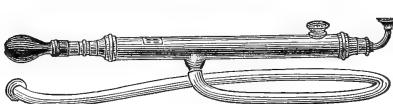


Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1 ½ inches.

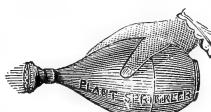


No. 6, \$7.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Goose-Neck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1 ½ inches.



Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.



Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.



**No. LANGS
Angle-Neck. \$1.**

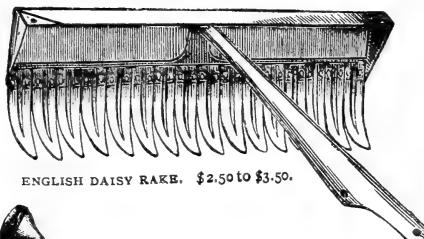
Myers' Bucket Brass Spray Pump, with agitator, complete with hose, Combination Fine and Coarse Spray and Solid Stream Nozzle. This Spray Pump is constructed of brass, and is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used for spraying. It is arranged so that the heavy work is done on the down stroke of the plunger and nothing on the up. It is thus very easy to operate, and has extraordinary power. It will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows, etc. For spraying it is arranged so that it discharges a fine jet in bottom of bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated. The Pump is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a Sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. (See cut, page 60.) Price complete, \$4.50.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.—This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cents.

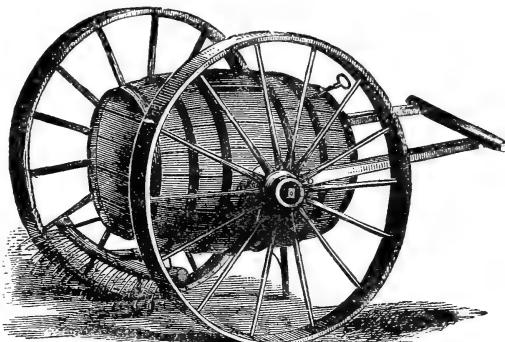
Rubber Sprinkler, for florists' use and window gardening, \$1.

Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler, \$1.

Woodason's Atomizer, for the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



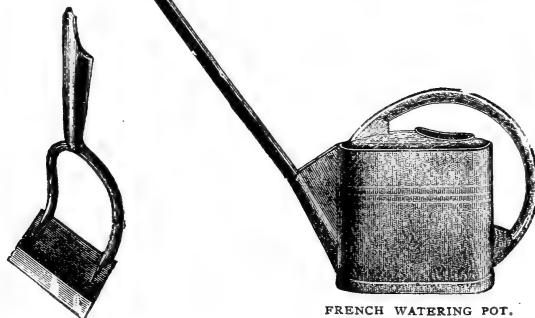
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



SPRINKLING BARREL. \$38.

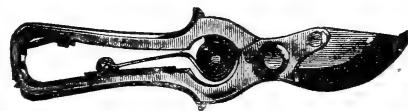


DUTCH HOE. 25 to 85 cts.



FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.

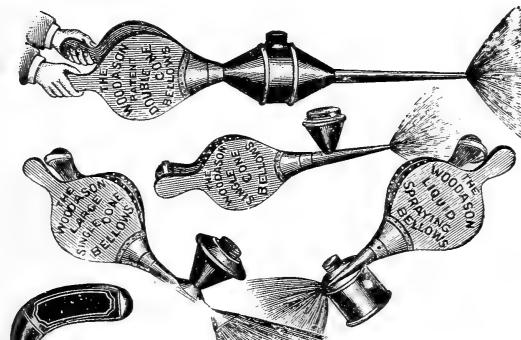
SCUFFLE HOE.
25 to 85 cts.



WATCH-SPRING PRUNING SHEARS. \$1.25 and \$1.50.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



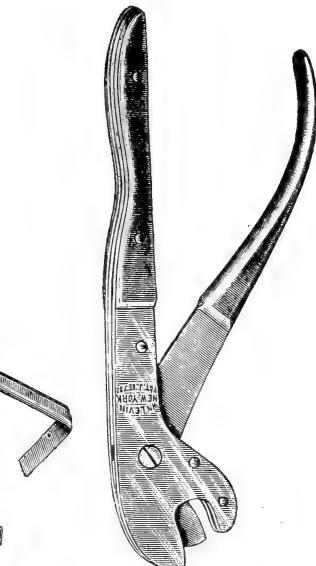
DIBBLE. WOODASON'S BELLOWS. \$1, \$2 and \$3.
35 cents.



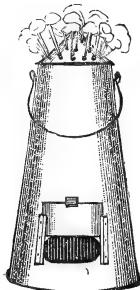
HAZELTINE WEEDER.
20 cents.



NOYES WEEDER. 25 cents.



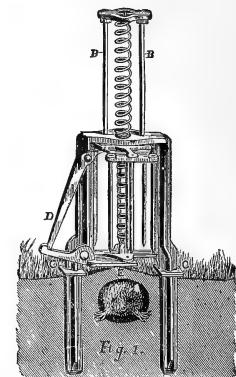
THE LEVIN PRUNER. \$1.



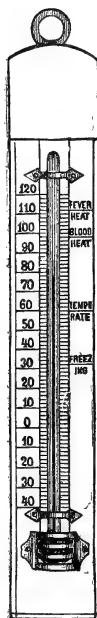
"EUREKA" FUMIGATOR.



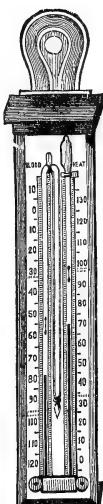
MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.50.



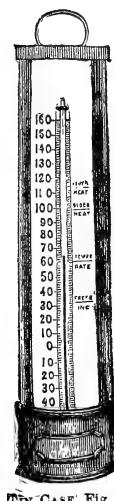
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.50



PORCELAIN THERMOMETER. \$1.



SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$2.50.



THERMOMETER. 30 cents.



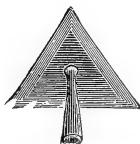
HOT-BED THERMOMETER. \$2.50.



GOULD'S PORTABLE BRASS AQUAJECT. \$6.



BORDER SHEARS. \$2.25 to \$2.75.



TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



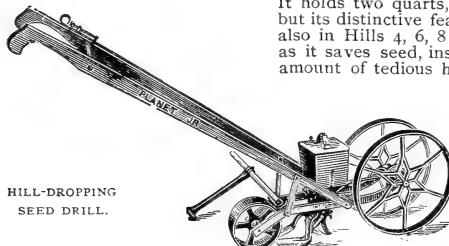
CAST-STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

These perfect tools are famous the world over. We cannot illustrate the whole line, which includes Horse Hoes, Harrows, Celery Hillers, Potato Diggers, etc., but will send free a finely illustrated book. It is invaluable to every grower of seeds.

The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

This newest member of the "Planet Jr." family is the most reliable and accurate seed sower on the market. It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow perfectly in Drills but also in Hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. This is a most important feature, as it saves seed, insures a regular, vigorous crop, and saves an immense amount of tedious hand labor in thinning out. Everybody who wants the best Seed Drill obtainable should buy this Drill. **Price, \$11.**



combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$16.**

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

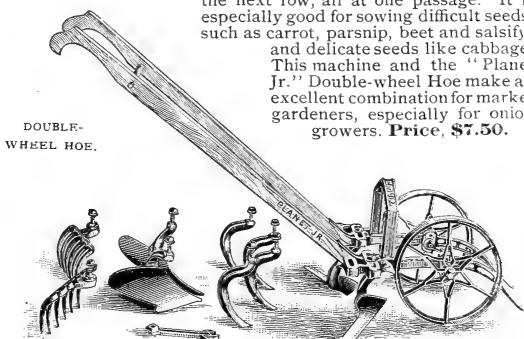
This is unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. Cultivator teeth are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. Taken as a whole, this combined tool is the nearest approach to perfection for use in a garden that can be devised in a single implement. **Price, \$10.**

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

This simple and accurate Drill has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. This machine and the "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe make an excellent combination for market gardeners, especially for onion growers. **Price, \$7.50.**

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

This tool is invaluable for all who raise onions or vegetables on an extensive scale, as it does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used straddle of the rows or between rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. They are useful for marking out. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it. **Price, complete, \$7.** **Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$4.**



The Fire-fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations and variety of attachments are striking features of this favorite. **Price, \$4.50.**



COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The Tubs are made of the best pine lumber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

12-in. diam. by 11-in. high	Each
15 " " 14 "	\$1.00
18 " " 16½ "	1.50
21 " " 18½ "	2.00
24 " " 20½ "	2.50
	3.00

FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cts.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal. Very finely powdered 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.

" " " No. 3. Coarser than the above per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$40.

Crushed or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$45.

Unleached Wood-Ashes per ton, \$22. In less quantities, \$2.50 per bag of 167 lbs.

Thorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food. Best Fertilizer for general use . . . 2-lb. boxes, 25 cts.

Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Good for lawns. 5-lbs., 30c.; 25-lbs., \$1.25; 50-lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$45.

Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers. Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

	Per lb.
Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to twenty gallons of water ½-pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.	
Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box per lb. box, 50 cts.	
Hellebore, White, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry by dusting on with bellows, or as a liquid mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water . . . \$0 30	
Paris Green, Pure. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water it will prove effective against all chewing insects	30
Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—Greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon ½ gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.	
London Purple. As destructive to Insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved	25
Slug Shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100-lbs., \$4.	
Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.	10
Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc per ½ lb. tin, 25 cts.	
Tobacco Dust. If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer	
5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50	
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly, etc., 100 lbs., \$2; bales of about 250 lbs., \$4.	
Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them . . . In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lb. keg, \$6.50.	
Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. It is prepared as follows: Dissolve 6 lbs. sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in 6 gallons of hot water; in another vessel slake 4 lbs. of fresh lime in 6 gallons of cold water. When both are cool, pour the two mixtures together and add 38 gallons of water. This, then, when all is thoroughly mixed, is ready for use, and may be applied at any time without injury to the foliage.	
Price for blue vitriol varies from 10 cts. to 15 cts. per lb., in quantities.	

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be stored in cold-frames or boxes; if in cold-frames the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well-weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY-NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS should be planted from

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

~~We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25 cent packets may be ordered.~~

Under the new nomenclature some species formerly attached to *Abies* have been placed under *Picea*, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high	\$0 50	\$6 00
" balsamea	Balsam Fir	20	1 25
" bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive, deep green foliage	1 00	14 00
" brachyphylla	Short-leaved Fir	60	7 00
" concolor	California White Silver Fir	40	4 00
" firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35	3 50
" grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	35	3 50
" magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	50	6 00
" Mertensiana	California Hemlock Spruce	75	9 00
" Mariesii	A new Japanese Silver Fir	75	9 00
" Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	25	2 50
" nobilis	Noble Fir; from California	50	6 00
" pectinata	European Silver Fir	10	60
" Pinsapo	Spanish Fir	25	2 50
" saccharinensis	A tall pyramidal species from Japan	90	12 00
" Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree, upwards of 100 feet high	75	9 00
Arctostaphylos glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	20	1 50
" tomentosa . . . . .	. . . . .	30	3 00
" uva-ursi	Bear-berry	40	4 00
Azalea calendulacea	Flame-colored Shrub (in pods)	40	4 00
" viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40	4 00
Buxus sempervirens	Evergreen Box	20	1 50

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Cedrus <i>Atlantica argentea</i>	Mount Atlas Cedar	\$0 30	\$3 00
“ <i>Deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	40	4 00
“ <i>Libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon	30	3 00
Chamæcyparis (<i>Retinospora</i>) <i>obtusa</i>	Japan Cypress. 75 to 100 feet	50	6 00
“ <i>pisifera</i>	Japan Cypress. A much smaller variety than the above	50	6 00
Cotoneaster <i>buxifolia</i>	Hardy evergreen Box-leaved Shrub	25	2 50
Cryptomeria <i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height	20	1 50
Cupressus <i>horizontalis</i>	Horizontal Cypress	20	1 50
“ <i>Guadalupensis</i>	From California	40	4 00
“ <i>Goveniana</i>	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40	4 00
“ <i>Lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cypresses	40	4 00
“ <i>MacNabiana</i>	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form	40	4 00
“ <i>macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	20	1 25
“ <i>sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	20	1 25
“ <i>thyoides</i>	White Cedar (pods)	30	3 00
Juniperus <i>communis</i>	European Juniper	10	60
“ <i>oxycedrus</i>	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10	1 00
“ <i>prostrata</i>	Prostrate Cedar	10	60
“ <i>Virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	10	50
Libocedrus <i>decurvens</i>	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree	40	4 50
Picea <i>Ajanensis</i>	A beautiful Japanese Fir	80	10 00
“ <i>Alcoquiana</i>	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75	9 00
“ <i>Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spruce	30	3 00
“ <i>Engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's Spruce	75	8 00
“ <i>excelsa</i>	Norway Spruce	15	75
“ <i>Menziesii</i>	Menzies' Fir; most graceful	50	5 00
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Spruce	35	3 50
“ <i>polita</i>	The “Tiger's-tail Fir” of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree	75	9 00
“ <i>pungens</i>	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	60	7 00
“ <i>taxifolia</i>	Washington Silver Fir	40	4 00
“ <i>Williamsonii</i> (<i>Pattoniana</i>)	Williamson's California Spruce	60	7 00
“ <i>Yessoensis</i>	From Japan	90	12 00
Pinus <i>Aleppica</i>	French Pine	25	2 50
“ <i>Austriaca</i>	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; sombre and massive aspect	15	1 50
“ <i>Bolanderi</i>	From California	75	8 00
“ <i>Canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	30	3 00
“ <i>Cembra</i>	Cembra Stone Pine	10	40
“ <i>Cephalonica vera</i>	Greek Silver Fir	40	4 00
“ <i>contorta</i>	Twisted Pine	75	8 00
“ <i>Coulteri</i>	Coulter's California Pine	40	4 00
“ <i>densiflora</i>	Japan Pine. Rapid growing and hardy; very beautiful	35	3 50
“ <i>excelsa</i>	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	40	4 00
“ <i>flexilis</i>	Graceful Pine of California	75	8 00
“ <i>insignis</i>	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height	25	2 50
“ <i>Jeffreyi</i>	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40	4 00
“ <i>Koreaiensis</i>	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage	80	10 00
“ <i>Lambertiana</i>	Sugar Pine	30	3 00
“ <i>Laricio</i>	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	15	1 50
“ <i>Llaveana</i>	Llave's Mexican Pine	50	5 00
“ <i>maritima</i>	Seaside Pine	10	40
“ <i>Massoniana</i>	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	30	3 00
“ <i>muricata</i>	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	50	6 00
“ <i>parviflora</i>	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery	50	6 00
“ <i>Pinea</i>	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10	40
“ <i>ponderosa</i> (<i>Benthamiana</i>)	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high	30	3 00
“ <i>rigida</i>	Northern Pitch Pine	30	3 00
“ <i>Sabiniana</i>	Sabine's Nut Pine	30	3 00
“ <i>Strobus</i>	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	15	1 50
“ <i>sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color	15	1 50
“ <i>Torreya</i>	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
“ <i>tuberculata</i>	Tuberclined Pine of California	50	5 00
Sciadopitys <i>verticillata</i>	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall, conical tree, 100 feet high	75	8 00
Sequoia <i>gigantea</i>	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	90	12 00
“ <i>sempervirens</i>	California Redwood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Taxus</i> baccata	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	\$0 15	\$1 50
" <i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	80	10 00
<i>Thea</i> <i>viridis</i>	The Tea Plant of Japan	20	2 00
<i>Thuja</i> <i>aurea</i>	Golden Arbor-vitæ	15	1 50
" <i>articulata</i>	Jointed " (The Arar Tree)	75	
" <i>occidentalis</i>	American "	20	2 00
" <i>orientalis</i>	Chinese "	15	1 00
" <i>compacta</i>	Compact "	20	2 00
" <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arbor-vitæ. 150 feet high	50	6 00
" <i>Tatarica</i>	Tartarian Arbor-vitæ	30	3 00
<i>Thujopsis</i> <i>dolobrata</i>	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	7 00
" <i>Standishii</i>	From Japan	80	10 00
<i>Torreya</i> <i>Californica</i>	California Nutmeg	15	1 50
" <i>nucifera</i>	Japanese Nutmeg	35	3 50
<i>Tsuga</i> <i>Sieboldii</i>	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
<i>Yucca</i> <i>baccata</i>	Berry-bearing Yucca	40	4 00
" <i>brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved Yucca	75	8 00
" <i>filamentosa</i>	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
" <i>gloriosa</i>	Mound Lily	60	6 00
" <i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25 cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Acer</i> <i>campestre</i>	European Field Maple	\$0 10	\$0 50
" <i>circinatum</i>	Round-leaved Maple	15	1 50
" <i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple	15	1 50
" <i>Japonicum</i>	Japanese Maple	50	6 00
" <i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Maple	10	75
" <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	50
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	50
" <i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple	20	2 00
" <i>saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	15	1 00
" <i>spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	20	2 00
<i>Actinidia</i> <i>arguta</i>	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
<i>Aesculus</i> <i>flava</i>	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye		25
" <i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye		25
<i>Ailanthus</i> <i>glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	1 25
<i>Alnus</i> <i>communis</i>	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	15	75
" <i>incana</i>	Smooth White Alder	15	75
" <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
<i>Amorpha</i> <i>fruticosa</i>	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	15	1 00
<i>Ampelopsis</i> <i>Veitchii</i>	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	15	1 50
" <i>quinquefolia</i>	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	15	1 50
<i>Amygdalis</i> <i>vulgaris dulcis</i>	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		30
<i>Andromeda</i> <i>arborea</i>	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood)	20	2 00
" <i>ligustrina</i>	(pods)	20	
" <i>Mariana</i>	Stagger-bush (pods)	20	
" <i>racemosa</i>	Pepper-bush (pods)	20	
<i>Arbutus</i> <i>Unedo</i>	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	2 00
<i>Asimina</i> <i>triloba</i>	Papaw, or Custard-apple	15	75
<i>Baccharis</i> <i>halimifolia</i>	Groundsel-tree. 6 to 12 feet high	30	3 00
<i>Berberis</i> <i>aquifolium</i>	Holly-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
" <i>nervosa</i>	Nerve-leaved Barberry	50	6 00
" <i>Thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	80	10 00
" <i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	15	1 00
" " <i>purpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
<i>Betula</i> <i>Americana alba</i>	White American Birch	15	1 50
" <i>alba</i>	White European Birch	10	50
" <i>lutea</i>	Yellow Birch	20	2 00
" <i>populifolia</i>	Poplar-leaved Birch	25	2 50
<i>Broussonetia</i> <i>papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.	
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice	\$0 15	\$1 00	
“ occidentalis	Western Allspice. Larger-growing than the above	50	5 00	
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 50	
Carpinus Americana	Blue or Water Beech	15	1 25	
Carya alba	Shellbark Hickory		25	
“ amara	Bitter Nut, or Swamp Hickory		25	
“ sulkata	Western Shellbark		25	
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree	10	75	
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 00	
“ Kämpferi	Japanese Catalpa	15	1 50	
“ speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	15	60	
“ Teas' Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	20	2 00	
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Redroot		50	
“ integrifolius	Entire-leaved Redroot		50	
“ thyrsiflorus	California Lilac		50	
“ velutinus	Soft-leaved Redroot		50	
Celastrus scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bitter-sweet	15	1 50	
Celtis australis	European Nettle tree	15	1 00	
“ occidentalis	Sugarberry or Hackberry	15	1 25	
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush		15	1 00
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	From Japan	2 00		
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	15	1 25	
“ occidentalis	Californian Judas-tree	50	6 00	
“ siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	15	1 00	
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's Bread	15	1 00	
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe-tree; White Fringe	30	3 00	
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	25	2 50	
Cladrastis tintoria	Yellow-Wood. Beautiful and ornamental lawn tree	50	6 00	
Clematis flammula	White Virgin's Bower		15	1 50
“ paniculata	Paniced Virgin's Bower; very fine		15	1 50
“ vitalba	Traveler's Joy		15	1 50
“ Virginiana	Virgin's Bower		20	2 00
“ viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower. One of the best old sorts		15	1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper-bush (pods)		20	2 00
Colutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers		15	1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood		15	1 25
“ brachypoda	Japanese Dogwood		25	2 50
“ florida	Flowering Dogwood		10	50
“ mascula	Cornelian Cherry		10	75
“ Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box-tree		20	2 00
“ paniculata	Paniced Cornel		15	1 50
“ sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood		10	75
“ sericea	Silky Cornel		15	1 25
“ stolonifera	Osier Dogwood		15	1 25
Coronilla Emerus	Scorpion Senna		30	3 00
Crataegus coccinea	Scarlet-fruited Thorn		10	75
“ Crus-Galli	Cockspur Thorn		15	1 50
“ Oxyacantha	Hawthorn		10	60
“ parvifolia	Small-leaved Thorn		15	1 50
“ pyracantha	Evergreen Thorn		10	75
“ pyrifolia	Pear-leaved Thorn		15	1 50
“ tomentosa	Black Thorn		10	1 00
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine or Scotch Laburnum. Grows rapidly to 30 or 40 feet	15	1 50	
“ Laburnum	Laburnum (Golden Chain)		10	75
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereum		50	
Deutzia scabra	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub		30	3 00
Dioscorea villosa	Wild Yam		2 00	
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon		10	75
“ Kaki	The Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 50	
“ Mexicana	Mexican Persimmon		20	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon		15	75
Dirca palustris	Leatherwood		50	6 00
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey		20	2 00
Erythaea edulis (Brahea edulis)	From California		30	3 00
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue-gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth		35	3 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Euonymus <i>alata</i>	From Japan	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ <i>Europaea</i>	European Burning-bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
“ <i>obovatus</i>	Trailing Strawberry Bush	1	00
Fagus <i>sylvatica</i>	European Beech	10	40
“ “ <i>purpurea</i>	“ Purple Beech	15	1 50
Fraxinus <i>alba Americana</i>	White American Ash	10	40
“ <i>acuminata</i>	Yellow American Ash	10	75
“ <i>excelsior</i>	The Common or European Ash. Grows 80 to 100 feet	10	50
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	Weeping Ash	10	50
“ <i>Oregon</i>	Oregon Ash	15	1 00
“ <i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10	.60
“ <i>Washingtoniana</i>	Washington White Ash	20	2 00
Fremontia <i>Californica</i>	California shrub; very beautiful	4	00
Gaultheria <i>procumbens</i>	Creeping Wintergreen	20	2 00
“ <i>Shallon</i>	California Winterberry; edible fruit	40	4 00
Gaylussacia <i>dumosa</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>fondosa</i>	Blue Dangleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	30	3 00
Genista <i>scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	.50
“ <i>tinctoria</i>	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer	15	1 25
“ <i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers	10	1 00
Ginkgo <i>biloba</i> (See <i>Salisburia</i>).			
Gleditschia <i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns	15	1 25
“ <i>inermis</i>		15	1 25
“ <i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges	10	40
Gymnocladus <i>Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage	10	75
Halesia <i>tetrapeta</i>	Silver-bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	25	2 50
Hamamelis <i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Witch-hazel	25	2 50
“ <i>Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall	40	4 00
Hedera <i>Helix</i>	English or Hardy Ivy	15	.75
Hibiscus <i>Syriacus</i> fl. pl.	Double Rose of Sharon	15	1 25
Hydrangea <i>radiata</i>	Wild Hydrangea, from North Carolina	30	3 00
Idesia <i>polycarpa</i>	A new tree from Japan	80	9 00
Ilex <i>aquifolium</i>	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	15	.75
“ <i>opaca</i>	American Holly	15	.75
“ <i>verticillata</i>	Black Alder or Winterberry	15	1 50
Indigofera <i>tinctoria</i>	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
Itea <i>Virginica</i>	Virginian Willow. Dense spikes of small white flowers	15	1 50
Juglans <i>cinerea</i>	Butternut	per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.	
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut	per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50.	
“ <i>Steboldi</i>	From Japan	10	.75
“ <i>cordiformis</i>	From Japan	10	.75
Kalmia <i>angustifolia</i>	American Laurel (pods)	30	
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush	80	9 00
Koelreuteria <i>paniculata</i>	Chinese Bladder-nut. Very handsome when in flower	15	1 00
Larix <i>Americana</i>	Black American Larch	75	8 00
“ <i>Europaea</i>	European Larch	15	1 25
“ <i>leptolepis</i>	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	75	8 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Larch	1	50
Laurus <i>Benzoin</i>	Spicewood	15	1 25
“ <i>nobilis</i>	Sweet-Bay	10	.75
Leiophyllum <i>buxifolium</i>	Sand Myrtle	30	3 00
Ligustrum <i>Japonicum</i>	Japan Privet	15	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	15	.75
Liquidambar <i>styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum tree. Of very elegant appearance	30	3 00
Liriodendron <i>tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree. Fine, tall pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	.50
Maclura <i>aurantiaca</i>	Osage Orange	10	.50
Magnolia <i>acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 00
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowering Magnolia	15	1 50
“ <i>hypoleuca</i>	From Japan	20	2 00
Menispermum <i>Canadense</i>	Mooneseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	50	6 00
Morus <i>alba</i>	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	15	1 25
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ <i>alba fructo-nigra</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ <i>cedrona</i>		30	3 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Morus Moretti	Dandolos Mulberry	\$0 20	\$2 00
" nigra-vera	Black Mulberry. The Sycamore tree of the Bible	50	6 00
" Tatarica	Russian Mulberry	20	2 00
Myrica Californica	Bayberry, or Wax-Myrtle of California	40	4 00
" cerifera	Candleberry-Myrtle. The fruit yields a wax used for candles	15	1 00
" rubra	From Japan	75	
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	15	1 50
Negundo acerooides	Box Elder	10	50
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	20	2 00
Nuttalia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	40	4 00
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum tree, or Tupelo	10	50
Oreodaphne Californica	California Laurel	20	2 00
Ostrya Virginica	American Hop Horn-Beam	20	2 00
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	10	60
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia, or Empress-tree	15	1 25
Philadelphus coronaria	Mock-Orange, or Syringa	25	2 50
Pistacia vera	Pistachio-nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
Platanus occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane-tree	10	50
Populus alba	Abele tree	20	1 50
" monilifera	Cottonwood tree	15	1 50
Prunus Americana	Wild Plum	15	1 00
" Lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	10	75
" maritima	Beach Plum. 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00
" Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry	20	2 00
" serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10	40
" Virginica	Choke Cherry	10	75
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	15	1 00
Pyrus rivularis	Oregon Crab-tree	50	6 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10	1 00
" Carolinensis	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	10	1 00
" Purshiana	From Washington	40	4 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	90	12 00
" maximum	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	75	8 00
Rhus cotinus	Smoke-tree or Venetian Sumach. 6 feet	20	2 00
" copallina	Dwarf Sumach	15	1 25
" glabra	Smooth Sumach. Gray foliage and red berries	15	1 50
" toxicodendron	Poison Ivy	30	3 00
" typhina	Staghorn Sumach	15	1 00
" venenata	Poison-Sumach. Also called Poison-Elder	15	1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
" cereum	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	50	6 00
" Lacustre	From Washington	50	6 00
" Lobbii	Lobb's Currant	75	8 00
" sanguineum	Red-Flowering Currant	50	6 00
Robinia pseudacacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower; fine for hedges	10	40
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	40
" Caroliniana	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	10	1 25
" gymnocarpa	From Washington	40	4 00
" hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40	4 00
" lucida	Dwarf Wild Rose	15	1 50
" rugosa	Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	80	10 00
" rubiginosa	Sweetbriar. Delightfully fragrant leaves	15	1 50
" rubifolia	Wild Rose	2 00	
" setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose. Pale rose flowers	15	1 50
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	80	10 00
" leucodermis	White skinned Raspberry	50	6 00
" vitifolius	From Washington	50	6 00
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	15	1 00
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	15	1 00
" alba	White Willow	15	1 00
" purpurea	Purple Osier	15	1 15

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Salix viminalis	Osier	\$0 15	\$1 25
“ <i>vitellina</i>	Golden Willow	15	1 25
Sambucus Canadensis	Common Elder	15	1 50
“ <i>glauca</i>	Californian Elder	30	3 00
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Elder	15	1 50
“ <i>racemosa</i>	Scarlet-berried Elder	40	4 00
“ <i>Thunbergiana</i>	From Japan	30	3 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15	1 00
Schinus Molle	Pepper tree of California	15	1 50
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage.	15	1 00
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15	1 00
“ <i>speciosa</i>	From Arizona	15	1 50
“ <i>affinis</i>	From Texas	40	4 00
Spiraea Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiraea. Erect, handsome shrub	50	6 00
“ <i>ariæfolia</i>	Tall California Spiraea	50	6 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15	1 25
Sterculia plataniifolia	Chinese Parasol	30	
Stuaria monadelpha	From Japan	50	5 00
Styrax Japonica	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese shrub	25	2 50
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	15	1 50
“ <i>Japonica</i>	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 50	20 00
Taxodium distichum	Deciduous Cypress	10	50
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet-Creeper	25	2 50
Tilia Americana	American Linden	10	75
“ <i>argentea</i>	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	75
“ <i>Europaea</i>	European Linden or Lime tree. Very stately, 60 to 100 feet	10	75
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10	75
Ulmus Americana	American Elm	30	3 00
“ <i>campestris</i>	Common Elm. Height, 125 feet	15	1 25
“ <i>modiolina</i>	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ <i>Montana</i>	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
Ulex Europæa	Furze, Gorse or Whin	10	60
Ungnadia speciosa	Texan Horse Chestnut	15	1 50
Vaccinium corymbosum	Common or Swamp Blueberry	30	3 00
“ <i>parvifolium</i>	Small Cranberry	1 00	
“ <i>Pennsylvanicum</i>	Dwarf Blueberry	30	3 00
Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	10	1 00
“ <i>cassinoides</i>	Appalachian Tea-tree	15	1 50
“ <i>dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ <i>Lantana</i>	Common Wayfaring tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	1 00
“ <i>latanoides</i>	Hobble-Bush or Bear Haw	20	2 00
“ <i>lentago</i>	Sweet Viburnum	15	1 50
“ <i>nudum</i>	Withe-Rod	30	3 00
“ <i>odoratissimum</i>	From Japan	40	4 00
“ <i>Opulus</i>	Guelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
“ <i>prunifolium</i>	Black Haw	15	1 00
“ <i>Tinus</i>	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	10	1 00
Virgilia lutea	See Cladrastis.		
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste-tree	10	1 00
Wistaria Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	40	4 00
“ “ <i>alba</i>	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety	75	8 00
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 25
Zanthoxylum fraxineum	Toothache tree	20	2 00

THE WEEPING SPRUCE OF CALIFORNIA.

(PICEA BREWERIANA.)

Rarest and handsomest of Spruces. First seed ever offered. Collected on the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains. This unique tree is tall and symmetrical, and of a beautiful green color. Its distinguishing beauty, however, is in the long, pendulous branchlets, which hang straight down from the branches to a length of 6 or 8 feet, giving the tree the appearance of a Weeping Willow. Per packet of about 100 seeds, 25 cents.

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Vitis</i> <i>Aestivalis</i>	\$0 20	\$2 00
" <i>Californica</i>	25	2 50
" <i>cinerea</i>	20	2 00
" <i>cordifolia</i>	25	2 50
" <i>Labrusca</i>	25	2 50
" <i>Lincecumii</i>	35	3 50
" <i>monticola</i>	20	2 00
" <i>riparia</i>	30	3 00
" <i>vulpina</i>	30	3 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Black Pearl	\$0 15	\$1 50
Clinton	10	1 00
Concord	10	1 00
Cynthiana	20	2 00
Elvira	15	1 25
Herbemont	25	2 50
Ives' Seedling	15	1 25
Lenoir, or Jacques	20	2 00
Missouri Riesling	15	1 50
Noah	15	1 50
Norton's Virginia	15	1 25

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid, on Receipt of Price.

AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR. By G. H. Dadd, M. D.	\$1 00	LESSONS AND MANUAL OF BOTANY. By Prof. Asa Gray. 800 pp. illus.	\$2 50
AMERICAN GRAPE-GROWING AND WINE-MAKING. By Prof. Geo. Husmann	1 50	MAPLE SUGAR AND THE SUGAR BUSH. By A. J. Cook	35
ASPARAGUS CULTURE.	50	MUSHROOMS: How to Grow Them. By Wm. Falconer	1 50
BROOM CORN AND BROOMS.	75	MY VINEYARD AT LAKEVIEW.	1 25
BULBS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS. By C. L. Allen	2 00	ORNAMENTAL GARDENING FOR AMERICANS. Long	2 00
CROSS-BREEDING AND HYBRIDIZING: The Philosophy of the Crossing of Plants, with reference to their Cultivation; How to Improve Plants by Hybridizing. By L. H. Bailey	40	PEACH CULTURE. By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton	1 50
FIRST LESSONS IN AGRICULTURE. By Prof. F. A. Gullel, M. S.	1 00	PRACTICAL FARM CHEMISTRY. A Practical Handbook of Profitable Crop-Feeding, written for Practical Men. By T. Greiner	1 00
FOREST PLANTING. By H. Nicholas Jarchow, LL.D.	1 50	PRACTICAL FORESTRY. By And. S. Fuller	1 50
FRUIT GARDEN. By P. Barry.	2 00	SILOS AND SILAGE. By Prof. A. J. Cook	25
GRAPE CULTURIST. By And. S. Fuller	1 50	SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST. By And. S. Fuller	1 50
GRASSES OF AMERICA. By Prof. W. J. Beal	4 00	THE NEW ONION CULTURE. By T. Greiner	50
HORTICULTURIST'S RULE BOOK. L. H. Bailey	1 00	THE NEW POTATO CULTURE. Carman; cloth	75
HOW CROPS GROW. By Prof. S. W. Johnson	2 00	THE NURSERY BOOK. By L. H. Bailey	1 00
HOW TO DESTROY INSECTS ON PLANTS AND FLOWERS.	20	THE SUGAR BEET. By Lewis S. Ware	3 50
INSECTS AND INSECTICIDES. A Practical Manual concerning Noxious Insects and the Methods of Preventing their Injuries. By Prof. Clarence M. Weed	1 25	TOBACCO CULTURE: FULL PRACTICAL DETAILS.	25
		TRUCK FARMING AT THE SOUTH. By Dr. A. Oemler	1 50
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LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

BY SAMUEL PARSONS, JR., Superintendent of Parks, New York City.

Notes and Suggestions on Lawns and Lawn-Planting, Laying Out and Arrangement of Country-places, Large and Small Parks, Cemetery Plots, and Railway-station Lawns; Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, the Hardy Border, Bedding Plants, Rockwork, etc., etc. Large 8vo, with nearly 200 illustrations, pp. xxii+329. \$3.50.

THE LEAF-COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK AND HERBARIUM.

BY CHAS. A. NEWHALL.

An aid in the preservation and in the classification of specimen leaves of the trees of Northeastern America. Illustrated. \$2.

By the aid of this volume the characteristic leaves of the trees can be classified and preserved, the illustrations and directions making it an easy task. There can be no better companion for a summer or fall ramble in the country or through the woods, and the painstaking collector can make his book not only a source of pleasure, but an artistic souvenir of holiday jaunts.

FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective



MARGARET CARNATION.

plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

A common mistake in sowing flower as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mold or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mold may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mold in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage

well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. *Aphis* and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or *aphis*; this may easily be done.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mold is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, *Pelargonium*), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown in-doors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name.

ECKFORD'S CELEBRATED SWEET PEAS.

Every garden should have some of—

Mrs. Sankey. The purest white; the most perfect form; the largest size. 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz.

Primrose. Pale primrose yellow; new and distinct. 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz.

And don't fail to sow—

MARGARET CARNATION. 10 cts. per packet.



PANSIES.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the varying characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information :

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The **third column** gives in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible in our varied extent of climate to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late* flowering sorts. Thus :

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 " *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 " *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OR CHARACTER, and HARDINESS**.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P " *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E " *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S " *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g " *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu " *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

... designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way :

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh " *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t " *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below :

ap.	for apetalous	bff.	for buff	lav.	for lavender	scar.	for scarlet.
blk.	" black	car.	" carmine.	ptd.	" painted	spot.	" spotted.
br.	" brown	cr.	" crimson.	pur.	" purple	stri.	" striped.
tri.	" tricolor	sul.	" sulphur	var.	" variegated	ver.	" vermillion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation ; *trai.* signifies *trailing* ; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.



SWEET PEAS.

See page 106 for complete list, with prices.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

See explanation of figures and signs on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
						cts.
2065 <i>Abromia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light sandy soil.
2066 — <i>grandiflora</i>					5	
2067 — <i>arenaria</i>			yel.		10	
2075 <i>Abutilon Thompsonii</i> fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st. d. rd. mixed	4	25	Free growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078 <i>Firefly</i>					25	
2082 <i>Mixed</i>					25	
2085 <i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1		yel.	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented.
2086 <i>armata</i>					10	2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2087 <i>decurrens</i>					10	
2088 <i>Farnesiana</i>				10	5	
2090 <i>melanoxyton</i>				6	10	
2092 <i>mollissima floribunda</i>				7	25	
2104 <i>Fine Mixed</i>			mixed		10	
2107 <i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108 — <i>spinosus</i>	2		pur.		10	
2115 <i>Aconitum Napellus</i> (Monk's Hood)			blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2119 — <i>pyramidalatum</i>					5	
2119a <i>Actinomeris squarrosa</i>		hP	yel.	3	10	Hardy ornamental.
2120 <i>Adonis autumnalis</i> per oz., 25 c.		hA	scar.	1	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121 — <i>aestivalis</i>	25 c.		crim.		5	
2122 — <i>vernalis</i>		hP	yel.	1½	5	
2125 <i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>		tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129 <i>Ageratum conspicuum</i>	2 3		white		5	
2130 — <i>Lasseaui</i>			rose		5	
2132 — <i>Mexicanum</i> . . . per oz., 40 c.		hhA	blue	1½	5	Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths; used much for bedding and edging.
2135 — <i>album</i>			white		5	
2138 — <i>Dwarf Blue</i>	" 50 c.		blue		5	
2140 — <i>Dwarf White</i>	" 60 c.		blue	½	5	
2142 — <i>Little Dorrit</i>	" 60 c.		white		5	
2143 — <i>Mixed</i>	" \$1.00		blue		10	
			mixed		5	
Agrostemma						
2148 <i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3		scar.	2	5	See Rose Campion and Rose of Heaven.
2149 — <i>alba</i>			white		5	
2150 — <i>linifolia</i>			scar.	1½	5	
2153 — <i>myrtifolia</i>				2½	5	
2155 — <i>Warscewiczi</i>				2	5	
Althaea rosea						
2157 <i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	yel. & r. mixed	3	10	2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158 — <i>Mixed</i>					10	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>A. saxatile</i> is a fine perennial, with silvery foliage and golden yellow flowers.
2159 <i>Alyssum maritimum</i> per oz., 40 c.	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	
2160 — <i>compactum Dwarf</i>	" 50 c.				5	
2163 — <i>saxatile compactum</i>	" 60 c.	2	hP	yel.	5	
2166 — <i>argenteum</i>	" 60 c.	1 3		½	5	
2167 <i>Amaranthus Abyssinicus</i>	2 3	tA	d. red. red	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they
2168 — <i>bicolor ruber</i>				2	5	
2168a — <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather)			d. red	3	5	
2182 — <i>Henderi</i>			cr. & y.	4	5	
2190 — <i>melancholicus ruber</i>			red	2½	5	
2192 — <i>salicifolius</i>			pur.		5	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
As $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
Amarantus , continued—					cts.	
2196 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. <i>sanguineus nanus</i>	2	3	tA	scar.	2½	5
2197 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. <i>tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat)				mixed	diff.	5
2197a $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. <i>giganteus</i>					6	5
2197b $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. <i>splendens</i>					3	5
2198 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. <i>atropurpureus</i>				dk&p'r.	2	5
2199 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. <i>Fine Mixed</i> per oz., 20c.				mixed		5
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts.						
2202 Amethyst , Winged	2			blue		10
2204 White				white		10
2206 Mixed				mixed		10
Anagallis , in varieties	1	3	hhA	..		5
Anchusa <i>capensis</i>	2		hhB	pur.		5
2230 Anemone <i>coronaria</i>	1		hP	mixed		5
2231 — <i>Japonica rosea</i>				rose		10
2232 — <i>alba</i>				white		25
2233 <i>Pulsatilla</i>	1			mixed	1½	5
2237 — <i>sylvestris</i>				white		10
2238 — <i>Pennsylvanica</i> . . . . .				..		10
2240 Angelonia <i>grandiflora</i>	3		gP	pur.	1	25
Autirrhinum						
2245 Aquilegia <i>caryophylloides</i>	1	3	hP	strip.	1½	25
2249 — <i>chrysanthia</i>				yel.	3	10
2253 — <i>coeerulea</i>				blue		25
2257 <i>Canadensis</i>	1	2		r. & y.	2	10
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties						50
2260 Aralia <i>Seiboldii</i>	2		hhP	white	3	10
2265 Argemone <i>gr'diflora</i> , per oz., 40c.	2	3	hA	..	2	5
2266 — <i>lutea</i> per oz., 40c.				yel.		5
2268 Arnebia <i>cornuta</i>	3		hhA	..		25
2273 Asclepias <i>Cornuti</i>	2		hP	pur.	4	5
2276 — <i>Curassavica</i>	1	3	gP	orange	3	5
2278 — <i>incarnata</i>	2		hP	rose p.		5
2279 — <i>tuberosa</i>	3			orange	2	5
2283 Asperula <i>setosa azurea</i>	2	3	hhA	1. blue	1	5
2285 — <i>odorata</i> (Woodruff)				hP	½	5
Asters , <i>Chrysanthemum</i> - flow'd —						
2286 — <i>Dwarf White</i>		3	hhA	..	1	10
2287 — <i>Rose</i>				rose		10
2288 — <i>Light Blue</i>				1. blue		10
2288a — <i>Mixed</i>				mixed		10
2289 — <i>Tall Mixed</i> per oz., \$2					1½	10
2290 <i>Truffaut's Peony Perfection</i> —					..	10
— <i>Snow White</i>				white		10
2290a — <i>Crimson</i>				crim.		10
2291 — <i>Dark Blood Red</i>				d. red		10
2291a — <i>Striped</i>				stri.		10
2292 — <i>Light Blue</i>				1. blue		10
2292a — <i>Deep Mauve</i>				mauve		10
2293 — <i>Mixed</i> per oz., \$2				mixed		10
2294 — <i>Washington, White</i>				white	2	10
2294a — <i>Crimson</i>				crim.		10
2295 — <i>Peach Blossom</i>				peach		10
2296 — <i>Light Blue</i>				1. blue		10
2296a — <i>Mixed</i> per oz., \$3				mixed		10
2297 — <i>Victoria, White</i>				white	1½	10
2298 — <i>Apple Blossom</i>				l. pk.		10
2299 — <i>Peach Blossom</i>				peach		10
2300 — <i>Dark Scarlet</i>				d. scar.		10
2300a — <i>Light Blue</i>				1 blue		10
2301 — <i>Mixed</i> per oz., \$2.50				mixed		10
2302 — <i>Dwarf White</i>				white	1	10

are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.

(*Browallia*.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting.

Plant in sunny situation. Very attractive. Requires greenhouse protection in winter.

Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.

Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots. See *Snapdragon*.

(*Columbine*.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. See also *Columbine*.

Handsome palm-like shrub.

In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.

Rich yellow maroon.

Silkweed; sweet-scented. Swallow-Wort; free bloomer. Swamp Milkweed. Very showy border plant.

Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.

The name is from *Aster*, a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the *Aster* has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the *Victoria*, which produces the most beautiful and perfectly formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the *Triumph*, deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the *Jewel* are especially desirable. The *Duffault*

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
25 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
2303 Asters , Victoria Dwarf Rose	3	hhA	rose	1	10	
2304 " " Mixed per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
2304 " " Shakespeare, White			white	1½	10	
2305 " " Crimson			crim.		10	
2306 " " Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2306a " " Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
2307 " " Comet, Rose			rose		10	
2308 " " Rose and White			ro. & w.		10	
2308a " " Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2308b " " Snow White			white		10	
2309 " " Mixed per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
2310 " " Imbricated Pompon, White			white		10	
2311 " " Rose			rose		10	
2311a " " Sky Blue			blue		10	
2311b " " " Mourning Aster"			dark		10	
2312 " " Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2313 " " Bouquet Dwarf, Crimson			crim.	1	10	
2314 " " " " " White			white		10	
2315 " " Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2315a " " Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2316 " " Mixed per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2317 " " Candelabra Red			red		10	
2317a " " " " " White			white		10	
2317b " " " " " Rose			rose		10	
2318 " " Triumph, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		25	
2318a " " " " " Dark Scarlet and White			sc. & w.		25	
2319 " " Jewel, Apple-blossom			l. pink		10	
2320 " " Schiller, White			white	1½	10	
2321 " " Mixed per oz., \$1.25			mixed		5	
2322 " " Mignon			white		10	
2322a " " Snowball					25	
2323 " " Dwarf Queen, White					25	
2324 " " Lilliput-flowered, White					10	
2325 " " Mix'd Dw'f Germ'n, per oz., \$1.50			mixed	1	5	
2326 " " Pyramidal				1½	5	
2327 " " Crown				1	10	
2328 " " Non Plus Ultra					10	
2329 " " Betteridge's Quill'd	75			1½	5	
2331 " " Queen of the Market	1.50				10	
2332 " " Victoria Needle	3.00				10	
2333 " " Goliath	2.00			1½	10	
2334 " " Giant Emperor	4.00				10	
2335 " " Quilled or China	50				5	
2337 " " Perennial		hP		1-2	10	

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered. These are put up in Germany, by men of long experience in selecting the best flowers, and contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection, the colors are separate; for instance, the collection of 24 Truffaut's Paeony Perfection contains 24 separate and distinct colors or varieties of the class.

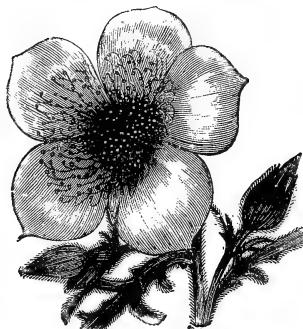
5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful)	\$0 35	8 Imbrique Pompon	\$0 50
6 Comet, New	40	6 " "	40
18 Double Quilled German	60	6 Lilliput-flowered	30
12 " " "	45	12 Chrysanthemum-flowered	70
6 " " "	25	8 " "	50
12 Double Dwarf German	50	6 " "	40
6 " " "	30	18 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	90
12 Dwarf Bouquet	60	12 " "	65
8 " " "	50	8 " "	50
6 " " "	40	6 " "	40
6 Shakespeare	35	12 Large Rose-flowered	60
12 Dwarf Victoria	85	8 " "	50
6 " " "	45	6 " "	40
12 Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet	60	6 Victoria Needle	45
8 " " "	45	4 White-centered Crown	30
6 " " "	35	13 Victoria Prize	1 25
12 Giant Emperor	80	12 " "	90
8 " " "	60	8 " "	60
6 " " "	45	6 " "	50
24 Truffaut's Paeony Perfection	1 25	12 Uhland Globe	60
18 " " "	1 00	6 " "	35
12 " " "	75	8 Schiller	35
8 " " "	55	6 " "	30
6 " " "	45	6 Goliath	35
12 Imbrique Pompon	60	6 Washington	45



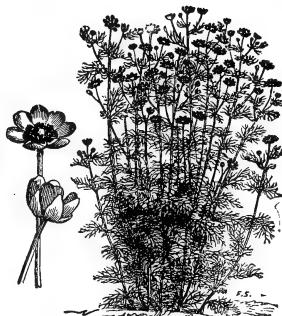
BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.



CALENDULA OFFICINALIS "METEOR."



BARTONIA AUREA.



ADONIS AESTIVALIS.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.



CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII.

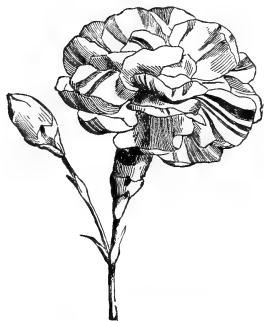


CANDYTUFT.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
Canna , continued—					cts.	
2574 *Benoit Cousancat	1 3	gP	red	3	10	
2575 *Jules Chretien			cherry	...	10	
2575a *Menoreau			verm.	...	10	
2576 *Leon de St. Jean			or. red	2½	10	
2576a *Louis Thibaut . . . . .			...	3	10	
2577 *Mad. Oriol			car.	...	10	
2578 *Madame Crozy			verm.	...	10	
2579 *Pierre Biorley			y. & r.	2½	10	
2580 *President Faivre			d. red	4½	10	
2581 *Revol Massot . . . . .			...	3	10	
2582 *Crozy's Finest Mixed, oz., 75c.			mixed	3½	10	
Collections of Cannas—						
12 varieties (fine)					75	
8 " "					50	
6 " " dark-leaved					50	
6 " " Crozy's					60	
they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. Madame Crozy is particularly fine, having very large flowers of a splendid bright vermillion, bordered with golden yellow and handsome light green foliage. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.						
2587 Canterbury Bells, Blue.		thB	blue	2	5	
2590 White			white	...	5	
2593 Rose			rose	...	5	
2596 Mixed			mixed	...	5	
2598 Double Blue	2 3		blue	...	10	
2600 —Rose			rose	...	10	
2603 —White			white	...	10	
2605 —Mixed			mixed	...	10	
2608 Carduus Benedictus.	2	hA	yel.	...	5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
Carnation (Dianthus)—						
2610 Common Single . . . per oz., 60c.	2 3	hhP	mixed	...	5	
2611 Common Double . . . \$1.50			...	...	10	
2613 Double Extra . . . . .			...	...	25	
2618 Tree, or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3		...	...	25	
2620 Rose-leaved	2 3		...	...	50	
2621 Standard Extra Choice Double . . . . .			...	...	50	
2622 Grenadine, single	1 3		red	...	10	
2626 Red Grenadine, double . . . . .			...	...	25	
2628 Self-colored . . . per oz., \$1.50			mixed	...	10	
2632 Early Dwarf Vienna " 2.00	2		...	1	10	
2634 Margaret Tall . . . " 1.50		thhP	...	1½	10	
2635 —Half Dwarf . . . " 2.00			...	1	10	
2636 —Dwarf . . . " 4.00			...	¾	25	
2637 —Dwarf Rose			rose	...	25	
2637a —" White			white	...	25	
Choice collections, including—						
50 var. Carnation and Picotee					\$3 00	
25 " " "					1 75	
18 " " "					1 25	
12 " " "					1 00	
6 " " "					50	
2638 Castilleja indivisa.	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
Castor Oil Plant.						See <i>Ricinus</i> .
2640 Catananche alba.		hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.
2644 cærulea		thP	blue	...	5	
Catch-Fly.						See <i>Silene</i> .
2645 Caulophyllum thalictroides. . . .		hP	white	3	10	Blue Cohosh. Flowers white, berries blue.
2646 Cedronella cana.			pur.	...	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
2647 Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage). . . .	3	tA	claret	...	5	Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.
2647a Golden Feathered			yel.	...	10	
2647b Tall Crimson Feathered	2		crim.	...	10	
Celosia cristata.						See Cockscomb.
2648 Centaurea Americana, p'r oz., 50c.	3	hA	pur.	...	5	
2650 *candidissima . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00		hhP	white	1	25	
2651 *Clementine . . . " .50	2 3	..	...	...	10	
2655 *gymnocarpa . . . " .50	3		...	...	10	
2658 Cyanus (Corn-flower) p'r oz., 30c.	2	hA	blue	1½	5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds.
2658a —Emperor William . . . " 40c.			...	...	5	The "Victoria" is a new miniature corn-bottle; very fine fo-
2658b —Victoria Dwarf Compact . . . . .			...	...	10	

DOUBLE COLUMBINE.⁴

CLARKIA PULCHELLA.



FANCY CARNATION.



MARGARET CARNATION.

CENTAUREA CYANUS.
(Corn Flower.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.



HYBRID COSMOS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
						cts.	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Centaurea , continued—							
2659 <i>Cyanus</i> Mixed . . . per oz., 25c.	2	hA	mixed	3/4	5		
2660 —Double Mixed	2	hA	mixed	10			
Collection of <i>Centaurea</i> , including 6 var. <i>C. cyanus</i> (Corn-flower)					30		
2661 Centauridium Drummondii			yel.	1	5		Pretty little Composite.
Centranthus —							
2663 <i>macrospion</i> per oz., 30c.	1	3	red	1	5		
2665 — <i>albus</i>	1	3	white	5			Very pretty free flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2668 — <i>nanus</i>	1	3	red	5			
2669 —Mixed	1	3	mixed	1	5		
2671 Cerastium tomentosum	2	3	thP	white	trai.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673 Cerinthe retorta . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	yel.	1 1/2		5	Valuable for bees.
2675 Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	pur.	2	10		
2676 — <i>hybrida</i> , Mixed . . per oz., 60c.			mixed	5			Very pretty; bright color.
2678 Chimaphilla umbellata		hP	white	1	25		Prince's Pine. Fine evergreen.
2685 Chorizema varium	1	3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
Christmas Rose							See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
Chrysanthemum (Annual)—							
2690 <i>coronarium</i> , Double White	2	3	hA	white	1 1/2	5	
2693 —Double Yellow	2	3	yel.	5			
2695 —Double Mixed	2	3	mixed	5			The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable.
2711 <i>tricolor</i> , White	2	3	white	5			<i>C. multiflora</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
2712 —Yellow	2	3	yel.	5			
2712a —Scarlet	2	3	d.scar.	5			
2713 —Eclipse	2	3	br. & yel.	1	5		
2713a — <i>Burridgeanum</i>	2	3	w. & r.	5			
2714 —Mixed	2	3	mixed	5			
2714a — <i>Dunnettii</i> Double Golden	2	3	yel.	10			
2714b —Double Mixed . . per oz., 80c.	2	3	mixed	5			
2717 <i>multicaule</i> (fine bedder)	2	3	yel.	5			
2718 <i>inodorum</i> , Double	2	3	white	1	10		
2721 <i>frutescens</i> (Paris Daisy)	2	3	white	5	10		
2723 <i>uliginosum</i> (fine for cutting)	2	3	white	5	25		
Choice collections , including 12 var. <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Annual 6 "					50		
					35		
Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—							
2730 <i>Indicum grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	mixed	3	10		
2731 <i>Japonicum</i>			•	•	10		
2732 —From finest flowers			•	•	25		
2733 — <i>pompon</i>			•	1 1/2	10		
Cineraria <i>hybrida</i> —							
2735 White	1	tgP	white	2	25		
2737 — <i>Azure Blue</i>	1	tgP	blue	2	25		
2738 — <i>Crimson</i>	1	tgP	crim.	2	25		
2739 — <i>Splendid Mixed</i>	1	tgP	mixed	2	25		
2741 — <i>Half Dwarf</i>	1	tgP	•	1	25		
2745 — <i>Large-flowered Prize</i>	1	tgP	•	2	50		
2750 — <i>Double</i>	2	hhP	•	•	75		
2753 Cineraria <i>maritima</i> , per oz., 50c.			yel.	•	5		
2755 <i>candidissima</i>	50c.		•	•	5		
2757 Cirsium <i>pannonicum</i>	2	3	hP	pur.	2-3	10	A beautiful thistle without thorns.
Clarkia —							
2758 <i>elegans rosea</i>		hA	rose	1 1/2	5		
2758a — <i>rosea</i> , Double . . per oz., 40c.		hA	rose	5			
2758b — <i>alba</i> Double	30c.	hA	white	5			
2759 —Mixed		hA	mixed	5			
2762 —Mixed, Double		hA	•	5			
2763 <i>pulchella</i>	30c.	hA	rose	5			
2765 — <i>alba</i>	40c.	hA	white	5			
2766 — <i>marginata</i>		hA	bord.	5			
2768 — <i>White Tom Thumb</i>		hA	white	5			
2778 —Mixed	40c.	hA	mixed	5			

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.				
2779 Clary , Purple-top . . . per oz , 25c.	1 2	hA	pur.	2	cts.	5	(<i>Salvia hominum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.				
2779a Red-top " 25c.	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	5		
2782 Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	6	10	Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style.					
2783 sesquiorgyalis . . . . .	.. .	gA	pur.	.. .	10					
2784 speciosa . . . . .	.. .	hA	.. .	2	10					
2785 Chianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.					
2790 puniceus . . . . .	.. .	.. .	crim.	6	10				
2792 Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	1/2	10	Very pretty for edging.					
Cockscomb—											
2797 Empress, Dwarf Crimson . . .	2 3	.. .	crim.	3/4	10	(<i>Celosia</i> .) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.					
2798 Golden Dwarf . . . . .	.. .	.. .	golden	.. .	10				
2799 Queen of Dwarfs . . . . .	.. .	.. .	rose	1/2	10				
2800 Glasgow Prize . . . . .	.. .	.. .	crim.	1	10				
2812 Japan Scarlet . . . . .	.. .	.. .	scar.	3	5				
2813 Japan Golden . . . . .	.. .	.. .	golden	.. .	10				
2823 Mixed per oz, \$1	2 3	.. .	mixed	.. .	5						
2833 * Coleus (Fine hybrids) . . . . .	.. .	gP	.. .	2	25	Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.				
Choice collections, including—											
12 varieties . . . . .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1 25			
6 " " " " "	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	75			
2835 Collomia Bartsiæfolia, per oz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.					
2838 bicolor " 25c.	1 2	.. .	p. & w.	1 1/2	5						
2839 —alba " 30c.	.. .	.. .	white	.. .	5				
2840 candidissima " 30c.	2	.. .	.. .	1	5				
2843 grandiflora " 30c.	.. .	.. .	blue	.. .	5				
2845 multicolor " 25c.	.. .	.. .	w. & ro.	.. .	5				
2847 —marmorata " 25c.	2 3	.. .	.. .	.. .	5			
2850 verna " 50c.	1 3	.. .	bl. & p.	1/2	5						
2852 Mixed " 25c.	.. .	.. .	mixed	2	5				
2854 Collomia coccinea . . . " 25c.	2 3	.. .	s. & y.	.. .	5	Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.					
2856 grandiflora " 25c.	.. .	.. .	yel.	.. .	5				
Columbine—											
2858 Common Double . . . " 40c.	1 3	hP	mixed	.. .	5	These are very free-flowering. See also <i>Aquilegia</i> .					
2860 White . . . . .	.. .	.. .	white	.. .	5				
2862 Commelynæ cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.					
2865 —alba . . . . .	.. .	.. .	white	.. .	5				
2868 —variegata . . . . .	.. .	.. .	var.	2	5				
2870 Convolvulus tricolor, per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.					
2872 —White " 25c.	.. .	.. .	white	.. .	5				
2875 —unicaulis " 25c.	.. .	.. .	pur.	.. .	5				
2876 —Crimson Violet " 25c.	.. .	.. .	crim.	.. .	5				
2877 —Rose " 25c.	.. .	.. .	rose	.. .	5				
2877a —Mixed " 25c.	.. .	.. .	mixed	.. .	5				
Choice collections, including—											
8 varieties <i>Convolvulus minor</i> .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	35			
2878 Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.					
2880 * Cordyline australis	3	.. .	white	3	10	Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.					
2882 * <i>indivisa</i> lineata . . . . .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	10			
Coreopsis											
Corn-flower											
2887 Cosmidium Burridgeanum . . .	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.					
2890 Cosmos bipinnatus purpureus .	2 3	.. .	pur.	3	5	Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.					
2891 —hybridus, Large-fl'd oz., \$1.00	.. .	.. .	mixed	.. .	10				
2891a —White " 1.25	.. .	.. .	white	.. .	10				
2892 Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>) . . . . .	.. .	tA	yel.	.. .	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.				
2894 Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	1/2	10	Favorite spring flower.					
2900 Crucianella stylosa	2	.. .	pur.	.. .	5	A handsome Crosswort.					
2904 Cuphea miniata	3	hhP	crim.	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."					
2905 platycentra	1 3	.. .	s. & w.	.. .	10						
2906 purpurea	3	.. .	pur.	.. .	5						
2907 eminens . . . . .	.. .	.. .	s. & y.	1 1/2	10				
2908 Rœzlji	1 3	.. .	yel. & r.	1	10						
2909 strigulosa . . . . .	.. .	.. .	violet	.. .	10				



FOUR-O'CLOCKS.



FORGET-ME-NOT.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.



ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.

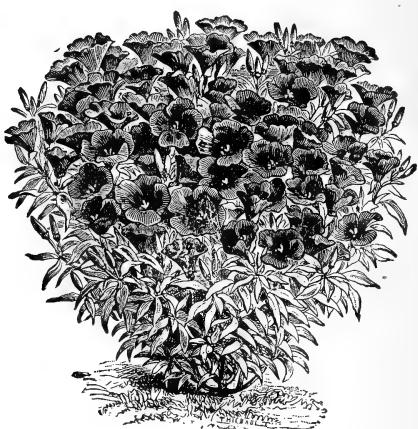


FOXGLOVE.

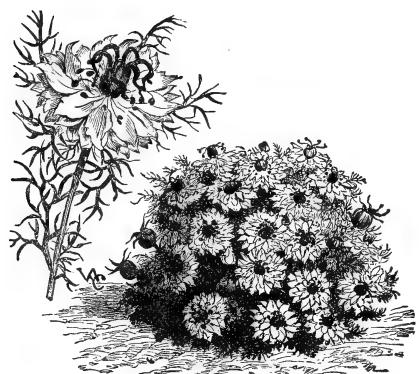
NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
• 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
2980 Erica (Heath), Finest Mixed . . .	2 3	gS	mixed	2	cts. 25	Charming evergreen shrub.
2983 Erinus alpinus	2	hP	blue	1/4	10	Beautiful for baskets.
2984 Eriogonum corymbosum	3	..	yel.	1	10	{ Bears dense clusters of small bright yellow flowers.
Erysimum —						
2986 <i>Arkansanum</i> per oz., 30c.	1 2	hA	..	1 1/2	5	{ Free-flowering; of bright colors
2988 <i>Peroftskianum</i> 30c.	..	..	orange	..	5	{ and neat habit.
2989 Eryngium cœlestinum	2 3	hP	blue	..	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
Eschscholtzia —						
2990 <i>Californica</i> per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	yel.	1	5	
2990a <i>—alba</i> " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5	
2991 <i>—Rose Cardinal</i> . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5	
2992 <i>crocea</i> per oz., 40c.	..	..	orange	..	5	
2995 <i>—plena</i> " 75c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2998 <i>tenuifolia</i> " 50c.	..	..	yel.	..	5	
3000 <i>Mandarin</i> " 60c.	..	..	o.r. cr.	..	5	
3001 <i>Mixed</i> " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3003 Eucharidium <i>grandiflorum</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Very graceful little plant.
3010 Eupatorium <i>Fraseri</i>	3	thP	white	..	5	No. 3010 is fine for cutting.
3011 <i>ageratoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5	“Boneset.” A fine wild flower.
3014 * Euphorbia <i>marginata</i> , per oz., 30c.	..	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	{ Very pretty leaves; showy.
3016 <i>heterophylla</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3020 Eutoca <i>multiflora</i> . . . . .	..	hB	pink	1	5	{ Are good, serviceable flowering
3022 <i>viscida</i>	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	{ plants for bedding; free bloom-
3026 <i>Wrangeliana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	ing.
3030 Fenzlia <i>dianthiflora</i>	1 2	..	rose	1/4	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
Ferns —Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts						
Feverfew						
Flax						
Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i>)—						
3046 <i>alpestris</i> per oz., 80c.	..	thhP	blue	trai.	10	
3047 <i>—rosea</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
3048 <i>—alba</i> per oz., \$1	..	..	white	1/2	10	
3049 <i>—elegantissima</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
3049a <i>—Victoria</i> (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
3050 <i>Azorica</i> . . . . .	..	..	d.blue	..	25	
3054 <i>—coelestina</i> . . . . .	..	..	l.blue	..	25	
3056 <i>dissitiflora</i>	1	..	blue	..	10	
3058 <i>palustris</i> per oz., \$2	1 2	thP	b. & w.	1/4	10	
3062 <i>sylvatica</i> per oz., \$1.25	..	..	blue	1	10	
Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White						
3065 Large-flowered	2	..	white	2	5	
3070 Rose	1 2	..	l. y.	1 1/2	5	
3072 Purple . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3075 Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	pur.	..	5	
3076 <i>Gloxinia-like</i> , White . . . . .	..	..	mixed	div.	5	
3078 <i>Purple</i>	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3079 <i>Rose</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	
3080 <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 40c.	..	..	rose	..	5	
3082 Choice collection , including— 12 varieties Foxglove . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3089 Four O'Clock , Hybrid, p't oz., 20c.	..	tA	..	2	5	
3090 <i>longiflora alba</i> " 25c.	2	..	white	..	5	
3091 <i>Variegated-leaved</i> " 20c.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a <i>Tom Thumb</i> , White " 30c.	..	..	white	1	5	
3091b <i>— Mixed</i> " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
Choice collections , including—						
10 var. <i>Four O'Clock</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	45	
8 " " " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30	
6 " " " <i>Strip'd-l'v'd</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	30	
3092 Fragaria <i>Indica</i>	1 2	hP	yel.	trai.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093 Freesia <i>refracta alba</i>	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers,



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD.



GODETIA, "LADY ALBEMARLE."



LOVE-IN-A-MIST.



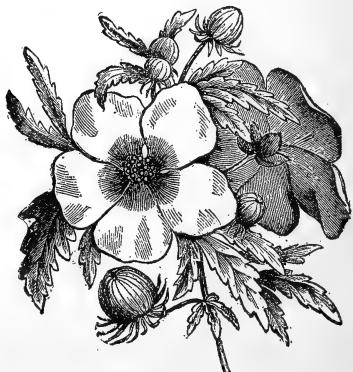
LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.



GILIA CAPITATA.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
						1	2
3094 <i>Fuchsia</i> procumbens (for vases).	1	3	gS	blue	trai.	cls.	50
3095 Finest Mixed			mixed	div.		50	
Collection of <i>Fuchsias</i> , including 12 choice varieties						75	
3096 <i>Gaillardia</i> amblyodon	2	3	thhP	fine r.	2	5	
3097 — <i>picta</i>				yel.		5	
3098 — <i>Lorenziana</i> per oz., 50c.			mixed			5	
3099 — <i>Aurora Borealis</i>			sc. & y.			5	
3102 — <i>Salmon Red</i>			salmon			5	
3103 — <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 40c.			mixed			5	
Collection of <i>Gaillardia</i> , including 6 choice varieties						40	
3108 <i>Galega</i> officinalis	1	2	hP	blue	3	5	
3110 — <i>alba</i>				white		5	
3111 <i>Galium</i> boreale					1	10	
3112 <i>Gamolepis</i> tagetes	1	hhA	yel.			5	
3114 <i>Gardenia</i> Thunbergii			gS	white	2	25	
3116 <i>Gardoquia</i> Betonicoides	3	thhP	pur.	1½	10		
3118 <i>Gaura</i> Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	1	2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	
3120 <i>Gentiana</i> acaulis	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10		
3120a <i>Andrewsii</i>	2		blue	1	25		
3121 <i>campestris</i>		hA	pur.	½	10		
3124 <i>cruciata</i>		hP	blue	1	10		
3126 <i>crinita</i>	3	hA			25		
3127 — <i>alba</i>		hP	white	2	10		
3128 — <i>saponaria</i>			pur.	3	10		
3129 <i>Geranium</i> (Zonale), per oz., \$1.50	1	3	gP	scar.	1½	10	
3132 Double Scarlet					50		
3138 — <i>sanguineum</i>		hP	pur.	1	50		
3139 Apple-scented			pink		25		
3141 <i>Gesnera</i> macrantha	1	gP	scar.	½	50		
3143 Extra Mixed	2		mixed		50		
3145 <i>Geum</i> Chiloense coccineum pl.		hP	scar.	1½	5		
3146 — <i>atrosanguineum</i> fl. pl.					10		
3147 <i>Gilia</i> Achilleæfolia	1	2	hA	blue	1	5	
3148 — <i>alba</i>			white		5		
3149 — <i>rosea</i>			rose		5		
3152 <i>capitata</i>			blue		5		
3153 — <i>alba</i>			white		5		
3154 <i>lacinata</i>				½	5		
3156 <i>linifolia</i> (for borders)					5		
3158 <i>nivalis</i>					1	5	
3160 <i>tricolor</i>			tri.		5		
3167 <i>rosea splendens</i>			rose		5		
3169 Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5		
3171 <i>Glaucium</i> luteum	2	3	thP	yel.	2	5	
3173 <i>Globularia</i> trichosantha	2	gP	blue	½	10		
3174 <i>Gloxinia</i> hybrida, Mixed	1	3		mixed		50	
3176 — <i>crassifolia erecta</i>					50		
3177 — <i>horntalis</i>					50		
3178 — <i>grandiflora</i> "Defiance" (new)			scar.		50		
3179 —French Tigered and Spotted			spot.		50		
3182 <i>Godetia</i> rubricunda splendens		hA	p. r.	1	5		
3183 — <i>Princess of Wales</i>			d. cr.	1½	5		
3184 — <i>Lady Satin Rose</i>			car.		5		
3188 — <i>The Bride</i>			w. & c.		5		
3189 — <i>Duchess of Albany</i>			white		5		
3190 — <i>Lady Albemarle</i>			crim.		5		
3190a <i>Lindleyana</i>				1	5		
3190b <i>Bijou</i>			blush	2	5		
3190c <i>Whitneyi</i>			d. rose	1½	5		
3191 — <i>Brilliant</i>			car.		5		
3195 Mixed per oz., 30c.			mixed		5		
Collection of <i>Godetias</i> , including 6 choicest varieties					30		

All the varieties are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. *G. Whitneyi* is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; it makes a splendid pot plant. No. 3184 is of a beautiful, bright carmine color; very effective.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
REG $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
Golden Feather					cts.	See <i>Pyrethrum</i> , page 99.
3196 Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197 Grevillea robusta	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3200 Gutierrezia gymnospermoides	2	hP	..	1	5	For baskets; yellow flowers.
3206 Gypsophila elegans , per oz., 30c.	1 2	..	white	..	5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207 —rosa . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3211 <i>muralis</i> . . . . .	..	hA	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3213 <i>paniculata</i> . . . . .	..	hP	white	2	5	
3218 Hawkweed , Bearded	3	hA	yel.	..	5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
3220 Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5	
3222 White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3223 Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3225 Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yel.	..	5	Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230 Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10	Heliotrope. These well known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil.
3235 Chieftain (dark) . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3236 grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3242 Voltaeanum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3244 Fine Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10	
Collections Heliotrope, including—					90	
12 choicest varieties . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	
6 " " " " "	..	..	..	..
3248 Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	Christmas Rose. Very desirable; spring-flowering.
Hesperis						See <i>Rocket</i> .
3250 Heuchera sanguinea	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	Excellent for bouquets.
3252 Hibiscus Africanus . per oz., 30c.	..	hA	yel. & br.	2	5	Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers. The Rose of Sharon.
3253 <i>militaris</i>	2	hP	rose	3	10	
3260 <i>Syriacus</i> , Double . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
3263 <i>Californicus</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	10	
3264 <i>Moscheutos</i> roseus . . . . .	..	..	rose	3	10	Large, showy flowers.
3264a Hieracium ramosum . . . . .	..	..	yel.	1-2	10	Fine green foliage.
Hollyhock , Double—						
3265 White per oz., \$1.25	..	thP	white	4	10	(Althea rosea.) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable. May be sown as late as August, to flower the following year.
3265a Black, White Margin "	1.25	..	b. & w.	..	10	
3265b Bright Scarlet "	1.25	..	scar.	..	10	
3266 Crimson	1.25	..	crim.	..	10	
3266a Salmon	1.25	..	salmon	..	10	
3266b Cherry Red	1.25	..	cherry	..	10	
3267 Canary Yellow	1.50	..	yel.	..	10	
3267a Light Lavender	1.25	..	lav.	..	10	
3267b Red, White Edge	1.25	..	r. & w.	..	10	
3268 Magenta	1.25	..	mag.	..	10	
3268a Rosy Pink	1.50	..	pink	..	10	
3269 Mixed, Very fine	1.00	3	mixed	..	10	
Choice collections , including—					\$1.00	
12 var. Hollyhocks, Double Prize						
8 " " " " "					75	
6 " " " " "					60	
3272 Honesty (Lunaria biennis)	2 3	thB	pur.	2	5	Pretty plants, with curious very silicles.
3274 Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots first season.
3275 —albida . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
3276 Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	Large, showy flowers.
3279 Hyacinthus candidans . . . . .	..	hBu	white	2-3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281 Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
3282 aureum . . . . .	..	hS	..	3-4	10	
3283 pyramidatum . . . . .	..	hP	..	4-5	10	
Iberis						See Candytuft.
3284 Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>) . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286 Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	(Touch-me-not.) Beautiful; 3287
3287 <i>Sultani</i> (fine plant)	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25	
3288 <i>Fulva</i> . . . . .	..	hA	yel.	4	10	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound	General Observations.	
					cts.	oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.
3292 <i>Ionopsidium acaule</i>	1 3	thP	blue	½	10	Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294 <i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i>	3	thB	orange	1½	5	
3298 <i>elegans</i>	2 3	·	scar.	3	5	
3299 <i>sanguinea</i>	1 3	hB	·	1½	5	
3300 Mixed	·	·	mixed	3	5	
3302 <i>Iris Kämpferi</i>	1 2	hP	·	2	5	Beautiful Japan Iris.
3305 <i>Isotoma petraea</i>	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3308 Jacob's Ladder per oz., 30c.	2	hP	blue	·	5	{ (<i>Polemonium</i> .) Beautiful, hardy,
3310 White	·	·	white	·	5	old-fashioned flowers.
3312 Jacobaea , White Senecio	·	hA	·	·	5	
3316 Purple Senecio	·	·	pur.	·	5	
3320 Mixed	·	·	mixed	·	5	
Collection of Jacobæas, including 5 varieties Dwarf Double				35		
3322 * Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324 Kaulfussia ameloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	Fine for edging; good habit and
3325 — <i>atrovilacea</i>	·	·	d. v.	·	5	color. The high colors are best
3326 — <i>kermesina</i>	·	·	v. red	·	5	for pots.
3327 —Mixed per oz., 60c.	·	·	mixed	·	5	
3328 Kitabelia vitifolia	2 3	thP	white	2-3	10	Drooping, bell-shaped flowers.
3330 Krynitzkia glomerata	·	hP	·	·	10	Rough, hairy foliage.
3334 Lantana , Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	Rapid growing plants, forming
Choice collection, including— 6 varieties of Lantana				50		small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.
3336 Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket, oz., 30c.	2 3	thB	·	1	5	
3337 Tall Rocket "	30c.	·	·	2	5	
3338 Chinese "	50c.	·	·	·	5	
3342 Branching "	50c.	hA	·	·	5	
3343 Ranunculus-flowered "	50c.	thP	·	1	5	
3346 Bee, Blue "	40c.	·	blue	3	5	
3346a Bee, Mixed Hybrid "	40c.	·	mixed	·	5	
3347 Imperial Branching, Rose	·	hA	rose	2	10	
3347a —White	·	·	white	·	10	
Choice collections, including— 12 vars. Dwarf Rocket				50		
6 " " "	6 "	·	·	30		
12 " " "	12 "	·	·	50		
6 " " "	6 "	·	·	30		
6 " " "	6 "	·	·	30		
6 " " "	6 "	·	·	35		
6 " " "	6 "	·	·	35		
8 " " "	8 "	·	·	30		
6 " " "	6 "	·	·	35		
3348 Lasthenia Californica	1	·	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
3350 Lavatera trimestris	2	·	red	2	5	
3352 — <i>alba</i>	·	·	white	·	5	
3352a —Mixed per oz., 30c.	·	·	mixed	·	5	
3353 <i>arborea variegata</i>	·	hhP	red	3	10	<i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3354 Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	·	10	Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356 Leontopodium alpinum	3	hP	yel.	½	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
3357 Lepachys columbaris	·	·	pur.	3	10	Like a sunflower, with the disk elevated.
3358 Leptosiphon aureus	2	hA	orange	½	5	
3360 <i>androsaceus</i>	·	·	blue	1	5	
3361 <i>albus</i>	·	·	white	·	5	
3365 <i>densiflorus</i>	·	·	blue	·	5	
3366 <i>albus</i>	·	·	white	·	5	
3374 <i>hybridus</i>	·	·	mixed	·	5	
3375 Mixed per oz., 50c.	1 3	·	·	·	5	
3378 Liatris pycnostachya	2 3	hhP	pur.	3	10	Blazing Stars. All pretty plants,
3379 <i>spicata</i>	·	·	·	2	10	blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3380 <i>scariosa</i>	·	·	·	·	10	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>As 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>						
3388 Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	cts. 5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3390 Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white . . .	5		
3390a —splendida	2 3	hhA	pur. ½ . .	5		
3391 Maroccana	· · ·	· · ·	rose ¾ . .	5		
3393 Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)	· · ·	hP	violet trai.	5		
3394 Linum flavum	· ·	hhP	yel. ¾ . .	10		
3394a —grandiflorum rubrum oz., 20c.	· ·	hhA	crim. . .	5		
3394b —Lewisii variegatum	1 2	hhP	li. & w. 3	5		
3395 Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue 1 ½ . .	25		Fine; like the Gentians.
3395a Loasa aurantiaca	· ·	hhA	orange 6 . .	5		
3398 tricolor	· ·	hA	tri. 2 . .	5		
Lobelia —						
3399 —cardinalis	2	hP	scar. . .	10		
3400 —siphilitica	3	· ·	blue . .	10		
3401 —ramosa	· · ·	· · ·	· . .	10		
3402 Erinus (gracilis)	1 3	hhP	· . .	5		
3404 —speciosa	· · ·	· · ·	trai. ½ . .	10		
3406 —alba	· · ·	· · ·	white trai.	10		
3407 —kermesina	· · ·	· · ·	crim. . .	5		
3408 —Lindleyana	· · ·	· · ·	rose . .	5		
3410 —Paxtoniana	· · ·	· · ·	b. & w. . .	10		
3411 —grandiflora superba	· · ·	· · ·	blue . .	10		
3412 —erecta, "Crystal Palace"	· · ·	· · ·	1. blue ½ . .	10		
3412a —"Emperor William"	· · ·	· · ·	pur. . .	10		
3413 —Royal Purple	· · ·	· · ·	· . .	10		
3414 —Mixed per oz., 75c.	· · ·	· · ·	mixed 1 . .	5		
Choice collections, including—						
12 vars. Lobelia	· · ·	· · ·	· . .	60		
6 " "	· · ·	· · ·	· . .	40		
3428 Lotus Jacobaeus	1	gA	d. & br. 2 . .	5		Pretty and interesting.
3430 tetragonolobus . . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel. ¾ . .	5		Winged Pea.
3431 Love Lies-Bleeding , per oz., 20c.	· · ·	· · ·	crim. 3 . .	5		<i>(Amarantus caudatus.)</i> Graceful showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432 Love-in-a-Mist . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	· ·	blue 1 . .	5		
3435 White Double . . . " 30c.	· ·	· ·	white . .	5		
3436 Blue Spanish . . . " 30c.	· ·	· ·	blue . .	5		
3438 White Spanish . . . " 30c.	· ·	· ·	white . .	5		
3439 Mixed Spanish . . . " 25c.	· ·	· ·	mixed . .	5		
3446 Lupinus albus	2 3	· ·	white 2 . .	5		
3446 afroviolaceus	· ·	hP	v. & w. . .	5		
3450 Cruikshankii	· ·	· ·	var. 3 . .	5		
3452 Dunnettii superbus	· ·	· ·	b. & pk. . .	5		
3454 Hartwegii	· ·	· ·	b. & pk. . .	5		
3456 —albus	· ·	· ·	white . .	5		
3458 celestinus	· ·	hA	l. blue . .	5		
3460 hirsutus	· ·	· ·	blue . .	5		
3460a —ruber	· ·	· ·	rose 2 . .	5		
3465 luteus	· ·	· ·	yel. . .	5		
3470 mutabilis	· ·	hP	var. 3 . .	5		
3472 nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v. ½ . .	5		
3479 polyphyllus	· ·	hP	blue 5 . .	5		
3480 —Mixed per oz., 30c.	· ·	· ·	mixed . .	5		
3484 subcarnosus	· ·	· ·	white 2 . .	5		
3489 sulphureus	· ·	hA	sul. 1 . .	5		
3493 tricolor elegans	· ·	hP	o. & ro. 3 . .	5		
3498 Mixed Annuals per oz., 20c.	· ·	hA	mixed . .	5		
Collection of Lupins, including 12 choicest varieties						
3500 Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar. 2 . .	5		
3505 —alba	· ·	· ·	white . .	5		
3506 —Mixed per oz., 40c.	· ·	· ·	mixed . .	5		
3507 fulgens	· ·	tP	scar. 1 . .	10		
3509 Haageana hybrida	· ·	hP	mixed . .	10		
3511 Lysimachia verticillata	2 3	· ·	yel. 1 2 . .	10		Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
3513 Madia elegans per oz., 50c.	2	hA	· . .	2 5		Showy saucer-like flowers. Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
• \$1 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
3517 Malope grandiflora	2 3	hA	red	2	5	
3520 — <i>alba</i>		•	white	•	5	
3522 — <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 20c.		•	mixed	•	5	
3524 Malva miniata (Sphaeralcea Mun-roana)		gP	scar.	4	5	{ Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530 Marigold, African . per oz., 50c.		hA	lem.	2	5	
3531 — <i>Mixed</i> " 50c.		•	mixed	•	5	
3532 — <i>El Dorado</i> " 75c.		•	yet.	•	5	
3533 — <i>Nugget of Gold</i> " 75c.		•	gold	•	5	
3534 — <i>Dwarf Striped</i> " 50c.		•	strip.	1 1/2	5	
3535 — <i>Gold Striped</i> " 50c.		•	strip.	1 1/2	5	
3537 — <i>French</i> " 50c.		•	orange	1	5	
3538 — <i>Mixed</i> " 40c.		•	mixed	•	5	
3540 Ranunculus " 50c.		•	strip.	1 1/2	5	
Choice collections, including—						
8 vars. <i>Marigold, Double French</i>					35	
6 " " " <i>African</i>					25	
6 " " " <i>African</i>					25	
3547 Martynia Craniolaria		hhA	w. & sp.	•	5	
3549 <i>proboscidea</i> per oz., 30c.		•	vio. sp.	•	5	
3550 <i>lutea</i>		•	yel.	•	5	
3552 <i>formosa</i>		•	crim.	•	5	
3553 <i>fragrans</i> per oz., 40c.		•			5	
Marvel of Peru						
3556 Matricaria eximia plena		hA	white	2	5	
3556a <i>capensis plena</i>		•	•	•	5	
3557 Mathiola bicornis		hhA	•	3/2	5	
3560 Melilotus caerulea	3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5	
3570 Mesembryanthemum tricolor . i 2	tA	tri.	1/2	5		
3573 — <i>album</i>		•	white	•	5	
3575 — <i>cordifolium variegatum</i>	tP	yel.	•	25		
Mignonette —						
3577 <i>Reseda odorata</i> . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	w. bf.	•	5	
3578 — <i>grandiflora</i> " 15c.		•	•	•	5	
3580 — <i>Golden Queen</i> " 40c.		•	b. yel.	•	5	
3581 — <i>Crimson Queen</i> " 40c.		•	crim.	•	5	
3582 — <i>pumila compacta, Dwarf</i> per oz., 50c.		•	w. & bf.	•	10	
3583 — <i>Machet, Dwarf</i> " 75c.		•	•	3/4	10	
3584 — <i>Gabrielle</i> " 75c.		•	red	•	10	
3585 — <i>Victoria</i> " 75c.		•	d. red	•	10	
3586 — <i>Miles' Spiral</i> " 40c.		•	cr. & bf.	1	5	
3587 — <i>Giant Pyramidal</i> " 25c.		•	red	1 1/2	5	
3588 — <i>Pyramidal Dwarf Bush</i>		•	w. & bf.	3/4	5	
3590 — <i>Parsons' White</i> per oz., 75c.		•	•	3/4	5	
Choice collection, including—						
10 varieties <i>Mignonette</i>					50	
Mimosa pudica						
3598 Mimulus cardinalis	i 2	thP	scar.	1 1/2	10	
3603 <i>hybridus cupreus</i>	i 3	hA	mixed	•	10	
3608 <i>roseus superbus</i>		•	r. & y.	•	10	
3610 <i>Roezlii</i>	2 3	•	yel.	3/2	25	
3612 <i>tigrinus</i> per oz., \$1.50	i 3	•	spot.	1	10	
3613 — <i>grandiflorus</i>		hP	blue	2	25	
3613a <i>ringens</i>	2 3	•	•	10		
3614 Molucella spinosa		•	rose	7	25	
3616 Monarda fistulosa		•	pur.	•	10	
Monk's-hood						
Mourning Bride						
3620 Musa Ensete . per 100 seeds, \$2	i 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	
3625 Musk Plant	i 3	tA	yel.	3/2	10	
3627 — <i>New Compact</i>		•	•	3/2	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
• $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
3633	Myosotis						cts.	
3639	Nasturtium (Tom Thumb)—							
3645	—Yellow per oz., 15c.	2	3	hA	yel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3647	—Spotted "				s.spot.		5	
3650	—Black "				black		5	
3654	—Bluish Rose "				blue		5	
3655	—Ruby King "				red		5	
3652	—Golden Cloth "				golden		5	
3654	—Cream-colored "				cream		5	
3657	—Scarlet "				scar.		5	
3660	—Rose "				rose		5	
3662	—Empress of India "				crim.		5	
3663	—Aurora "				var.		5	
3664	—Golden King (new) "				golden		5	
3665	—Lady Bird (new) "				yel. & r.		5	
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs "				scar.		5	
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem "				y. & cr.		5	
3672	—Mixed "				mixed		5	
3674	Cattell's Dwarf Crimson				crim.		5	
Collections of Nasturtiums—								
3677	12 vars. Dwarf Tom Thumb						50	
	8 "						40	
3678	Nemesia compacta alba			tA	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3680	— <i>caerulea</i>			ro. & b.			5	
3682	Nemophila atomaria , per oz., 20c.	1	3	hA	w. & pu.	I	5	
3684	— <i>oculata</i>				b. & w.		5	
3686	— <i>discoidalis</i>				pur.		5	
3688	— <i>insignis</i> per oz., 20c.				blue		5	
3690	— <i>alba</i>				white		5	
3694	— <i>marginalis</i>				bord.		5	
3698	— <i>maculata</i> per oz., 20c.				spot.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3700	Mixed "				mixed	div.	5	
Choice collection , including—							35	
	8 varieties Nemophila							
3701	Nertera depressa	2	3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	Nicotiana affinis (fragrant)			hhA			5	
3702a	— <i>colossea</i>					10	25	Species of tobacco, valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3703	Nierembergia gracilis			gP	w. & li.	I	10	
3706	— <i>frutescens</i>			hP		2	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
Nigella								See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	Nolana atriplicifolia	2		hA	b.w. & y.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3710	— <i>alba</i>				white		5	
3713	— <i>lanceolata</i>				b. & w.		5	
3716	— <i>paradoxa violacea</i>				b. & v.	I	5	
3718	— <i>prostrata</i>				blue	trai.	5	
3719	Mixed per oz., 20c.				mixed	I	5	
3720	Nycterinia selaginoides	2	3	hhP	pink	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3721	— <i>Capensis</i>				w. b.		5	
3721a	Nymphaea reniformis	3		tP	white	I	10	Tuber-bearing White Water Lily.
3722	Obeliscaria pulcherrima	2		thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
Oenothera								See Evening Primrose.
3724	Opuntia vulgaris	2	3	hS	yel.	2	10	"Prickly Pear," or "Indian Fig."
3727	Orobus lathyroides	2	3	hP	blue	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3730	— <i>niger</i>				pur.	3	5	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossom.
3733	Oxalis Valdiviana	2		tP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Charming little plants.
3735	Oxytropis Lambertii	3		hP	white		10	Valuable for bouquets.
3737	Oxyura chrysanthemoides	2	3	hA		trai.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	Paeonia officinalis	2		hP	red	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3744	— <i>Siemensii</i>				blush		10	Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3746	Palafoxia Hookeriana	3		hA			5	Very good Everlasting.

NUMBER and NAME.

General Observations.

1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

NUMBER	NAME	Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	cts.
											5
3750	Palava flexuosa	2	3	hhA	pk.&d.	1 1/2					Pretty.
3752	Pansy , * Bl'k "Faust," per oz., \$1.25	1	3	hA	black	1/2					
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield		1.25			violet					10
3754	Quadricolor		1.25			4-color					10
3755	Striped		1.50			strip.					10
3758	*Emperor William		1.25			blue					10
3759	Fawn Color		1.25			fawn					10
3760	*Light Blue		1.25			1. blue					10
3762	Violet-margined		1.25			mar.					10
3763	*Gold-margined		1.25								10
3765	Five-blotted (Odier)		6.00			spot.					25
3766	Bugnot's Superb Str'n		10.00								50
3767	*Trimardeau Giant		3.00								10
3767a	*Trimardeau Yellow.*		4.00			yel.					25
3767b	*Trimardeau White		4.00			white					25
3768	Black Blue		1.25			bk.&bl.					10
3769	Bronze		1.50			bronze					10
3770	*White		1.25			white					10
3773	*Azure Blue		1.25			blue					10
3777	*Pure Yellow		1.25			yel.					10
3781	*Candidissima "Snow Queen"		1.25			white					10
3786	atropurpurea		1.25			dk. pur.					10
3787	-alba marginata		1.25			pr & w.					10
3787a	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain		7.00			mixed					25
3788	*Mixed		1.25								10
3789	*Common Mixed		75								5
Choice collections, including—											
24	vars. Pansy or Heart's-ease.							1	25		
18	" " "							1	00		
12	" " "								75		
8	" " "								60		
6	" " "								50		
8	Giant Pansy							75			
Paris Daisy											
Peas, Sweet											
3790	Pelargonium , Fancy	2	3	gP			2		25		
3804	Pentstemon Clevelandii			hP	crim.						10
3810	antirrhinoides				yel.						25
3812	heterophyllum				blue						10
3824	Mixed European . . . per oz., 50c.				mixed	var.					5
3830	* Perilla Nankinensis, per oz., 20c.	2		hhA	pur.	1 1/2					5
3837	*lacinia										5
3840	Persicaria , Red			hP	red						5
3842	White				white						5
Petunia hybrida —											
3848	Large-flowered, White	2	3	thhA							10
3849	—Intus aurea				yel.						25
3850	—Crimson				crim.						25
3851	—Purple				purple						25
3852	—Rose				rose						25
3853	—Superbissima, tigered throat				mixed						50
3854	—California Giant										25
3855	—Superb, single, mixed										25
3856	—Fringed White										25
3857	—Crimson										25
3858	—“Titania”										50
3860	—Mixed										25
3862	—Double Mixed										50
3863	—Fringed Mixed										75
3864	—“Lady-of-the-Lake”										75
3866	Countess of Ellesmere										75
3867	Inimitable Dwarf										10
3868	Venosa (veined)										10
3870	Mixed Single . . . per oz., \$1.25										5
Collections of Petunias, including—											
12	vars. Fine Large-flowering							1	00		
6	" " "								60		
12	Double Fringed							1	50		
6	" " "								80		
12	Double Large-flowering							1	50		
6	" " "								80		

(*Viola tricolor*.) Heart's-ease. All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choiceably varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.

See *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.

See page 106.

Beautiful greenhouse plants. Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free-flowering; fine for bedding. Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.

Showy for backgrounds.

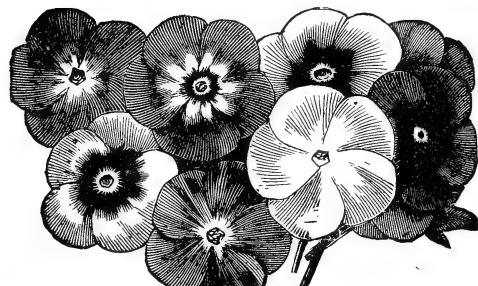
These are well-known, very ornamental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form. 3867 is a dwarf bushy variety, with regularly striped flowers, and is very effective, either in masses or in pots. The California Giant is a strain of great merit. The flowers are very large and extremely deep-throated, and some of them are exquisitely penciled and beautifully fringed. The collections of Large-flowering and Double Fringed here offered contain only the finest varieties.



"TOM THUMB" NASTURTIUM.



ZINNIA ROBUSTA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



POPPY, DANEBROG.



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.



EVENING PRIMROSE.



PINK, DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3872 Phacelia congesta	2 hP	pur. bl.	1½	5	cts.	Excellent for bees.
Phlox Drummondii						
3875 —atropurpurea striata	2 3	hA	strip. d. red	1		
3880 —Black Warrior			pur.			
3888 —variabilis atropurpurea			w. cr.			
3893 —Leopoldi			white			
3900 —Radowitzii			rose			
3901 —rosea			w & l.			
3903 —oculata alba			scar.			
3916 —coccinea				5		
3917 —cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg)			mixed	10		
3921 —Dwarf Crimson Bouquet			crim.	¾	10	
3923 —Dwarf White Snowball			white	½	25	
3925 —Dwarf Fireball			fire		25	
3926 —Dwarf Fancy Mix'd oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
3927 —Mixed				1		
3931 —grandiflora, Chamois Rose			rose		10	
3932 ——Eclipse (blue-veined)			blue		10	
3933 ——Dwarf Blood Red			d. red		10	
3934 ——Clevelandii			w. & sc.		10	
3935 ——coccinea			scar.		10	
3936 ——alba			white		10	
3937 ——kermesina splendens			sc. & w.		10	
3939 ——stellata splendens			crim.		10	
3940 ——Mixed			mixed		10	
3942 ——Double White			white		10	
3943 ——Double Red			red	¾	25	
Collection, including—					50	
10 varieties Phlox Drummondii .						
Phlox (Perennial)—						
3944 —hybrida superba	hP	mixed	3	10		
3945 —Lemoine's best sorts				10		(<i>Perennial Phlox.</i>) These seeds are saved from the brightest colored sorts.
3946 Physalis lobata			violet	1	10	Ground or Winter Cherry.
3946a Physostegia Virginica			pur.	4-5	10	False Dragon-Head.
Picotee —	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50		
3947 White Ground		y. & sp.		50		
3949 Yellow Ground		slate		50		
3951 Slate Ground		mixed		10		
3957 Mixed				50		
3960 —Extra Fine						
Pink—						
Dianthus						
3963 —Chinensis Double Mixed	thB		1	5		
3965 ——Double White		white		5		
3967 ——dentosus hybridus		lilac		10		
3969 ——Heddegei, Single, oz., \$1.00		mixed		5		
3969a ——Eastern Queen		rose		10		
3970 ——Crimson Belle		crim		10		
3971 ——Double Mixed oz., \$1.50		mixed		10		
3972 ——Double "Mourning Pink"		dark		10		
3973 ——diadematus, D'ble, oz., \$1.50		mixed		10		
3975 ——lacinatus, Single, " 75				5		
3977 ——Double Mixed " 1.25				10		
3979 ——imperialis, Double Mixed						
3981 ——Double Dark Red		red		5		
3983 ——Dwarf Double White		white	¾	5		
3986 ——Dwarf D'ble Mix'd, oz., 60c.		mixed		5		
3987 ——Superbus Dwarf Double White		white		10		
3988 ——Plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed						
3989 ——Single Mixed Pink				5		
3995 ——Semi-double Grass Pink				10		
Collections of Pinks, including—						
12 vars. Fine China				50		
8 " " "				40		
6 " " "				30		
4014 Pittosporum undulatum	gS	w. & y.	3	10		Pale green, wavy leaves; fragrant flowers.

The name is from *phlox*, flame, in allusion to the general brilliancy of the flowers. This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially *P. Drummondii*, an annual, the varieties of which are of the brightest colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and given plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.

(*Perennial Phlox.*) These seeds are saved from the brightest colored sorts.

3946 **Physalis lobata**

False Dragon-Head.

From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.

(*Dianthus*). Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the *Dianthus* family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pkt.	Packet	General Observations.	
4016 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.										
4016	Platystemon <i>californicus</i>	2	3	hA	yellow	1	5	cts.	California Poppy	
4018	Platycodon <i>grandiflorum</i>		2	hP	blue	2	10		Large Chinese Bell flower; very fine flowering plants.	
4019	— <i>album</i>				white		10			
4022	Podolepis <i>chrysanthia</i>	2	3	hhA	yellow	½	5			
4023	— <i>affinis</i>				red		5		Curious and pretty. Do well exposed to the sun.	
4025	— <i>gracilis</i>						5			
4026	Podophyllum <i>peltatum</i>	2		hP	white		10		Requires moist, shady situation.	
4028	Pogonia <i>ophioglossoides</i>	3			pink	1	25		Prefers peaty soil.	
Polemonium									See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.	
4030	Polyanthus	1	3	thP	mixed		10		(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties	
4033	Finest	1					25			
4034	Gold-laced						25			
Poppy —										
4035	— <i>Papaver bracteatum</i>				red	2	5		(Papaver.) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4037a is a magnificent variety of recent introduction, unsurpassed for beauty of coloring and gracefulness of form. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy" on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulips. 4050 is of compact and robust habit and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.	
4036	— <i>Mephisto</i> (scarlet and black spots, with other shades)			hA	mixed		5			
4037	— <i>Oriental</i>			thP	d. red		10			
4037a	—The Shirley (a fine and distinct race) . . . per oz., 75c			hA	mixed		10			
4038	— <i>glaucum</i> (Tulip Poppy)				scar.	1½	10			
4038a	— <i>pavonum</i> (Peacock)				sc. & b.		5			
4039	— <i>nudicaule</i>			thP	yellow	2	10			
4040	— <i>aurantiacum</i>				orange		10			
4041	— <i>album</i>				white		10			
4042	— <i>umbrosum</i>			hA	crim.	1½	5			
4044	— <i>Danebrog</i>				sc. & w.		5			
4046	—Double White				white		5			
4047	—Fringed						10			
4048	—Scarlet				scar.		5			
4049	—Mikado				w. & cr.		5			
4050	—Cardinal				sc. & w.		10			
4051	—Golden Gate				mixed		5			
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c.						5			
4054	—Paeony flowered, " 20c.						5			
4055	—Ranunculus-flower'd, " 30c.						5			
Collections of Poppies, including—										
12	vars. Double Carnation						50			
12	" Paeony-flowered						50			
6	" D'ble Dwf. Paeony-fl'd						30			
6	" Ranunculus-flowered						30			
4067	Portulaca <i>splendens</i>	2	3	tA	purple	½	5		These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.	
4069	Red Carnation-striped				strip.		5			
4070	<i>Thellusonii</i>				scar.		5			
4071	Pink				pink		5			
4072	<i>albiflora</i>				white		5			
4074	<i>aurantiaca</i>				orange		5			
4089	<i>Thorburni</i>				yellow		5			
4090	<i>rosea striata</i>				ro. str.		5			
4092	Mixed . . . per oz., 50c.				mixed		5			
4097	Large-flowered Rose				rose		5			
4100	—Salmon				salmon		5			
4111	Double Scarlet				scar.		25			
4114	—Orange				orange		25			
4117	—Carnation-striped				car. st.		25			
4118	—Salmon				salmon		25			
4120	—White				white		25			
4127	—Purple				pur.		25			
4130	—Mixed				mixed		10			
Collections, including—										
12	vars. Portulaca, beautiful						60			
6	" " double						60			
4133	Potentilla <i>atrosanguinea</i>	1	3	hP	purple	1½	10		Showy and hardy border plants.	
4134	<i>lacinata</i>	2			yellow	1	25			
4135	Mixed				mixed		5			
Collection, including—										
6	varieties Potentilla, choicest						75		(Petalostemon.) Pretty herbaceous plants.	
4136	Prairie Clover	3			wh. & vi.		10			
4140	Primula <i>cortusoides</i>				red		10			
4141	Cashmeriana				rose	½	25		These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses."	
4143	Japonica				mixed	1	10			
4145	English Yellow Primrose				yellow		10			

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
4156 Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	¾	cts.	
4157 —— Bright Red . . . . .	.	.	b. red	.	25	
4158 —— alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	25	
4159 —— punctata atropurpurea . . . . .	.	.	pur. sp.	.	25	
4159a —— "Standard," Rose . . . . .	.	.	rose	.	25	
4160 —— "Standard," White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	25	
4161 —— corulea . . . . .	.	.	blue	.	50	
4161a —— kermesina splendens . . . . .	.	.	crim.	.	25	
4161b —— Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	25	
4163 —— filicifolia alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	25	
4169 —— rubra . . . . .	.	.	red	.	25	
4170 —— Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	25	
4171 —— globosa rubra . . . . .	.	.	red	.	25	
4174 —— alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	25	
4176 —— Finest Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	25	
4190 —— plena rubra . . . . .	.	.	red	.	75	
4193 —— alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	75	
4195 —— Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	75	
4196 Obconica	2	fgP	white	½	25	
Collections Primulas, including—						
12 vars. Chinese Fringed					1 50	
10 " " "					1 25	
8 " " "					1 00	
6 " " "					75	
6 " " Double					1 25	
Primrose, Evening—						
4203 Enothaea bistorta	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	
4205 —— Drummondii	1 3	.	yel.	1	5	
4207 —— grandiflora	2 3	hB	.	3	5	
4210 —— Lamarckii . . . . .	.	.	.	1½	5	
4220 —— rosea Mexicana, per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
4222 —— taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	hA	white	.	5	
4227 —— tetraptera . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
4230 —— Mixed Annual per oz., 40c.	.	.	mixed	div.	5	
Pyrethrum atrosanguineum		hP	dk. sc.	1	5	
4234 roseum, Double . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	25	
4235 Tchihatchewii	1 3	.	white	.	5	
4237 Parthenium aureum	2 3	yel.	½	5		
4237a —— "Golden Gem" . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
4254 Rheum palmatum	1	.	white	3	5	
4255 Collinianum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
4258 Rhododendron arboreum . . . . .	.	hS	mixed	10	25	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4270 Ricinus Borboniensis , per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	
4270a Africanius . . . . .	.	.	div.	8	5	
4275 Gibsoni . . . . .	.	.	violet	5	5	
4276 macrophyllus . . . . .	.	.	d. pur.	6	5	
4277 Cambodgensis (dark), per oz., 60c.	.	.	blue	5	5	
4278 ceruleus . . . . .	.	.	d. pur.	6	5	
4280 macrocarpus . . . . .	.	.	pur.	6	5	
4282 Philippinensis . . . . .	.	.	.	5	5	
4284 ——purpureus . . . . .	.	.	red	.	5	
4288 sanguineus . . . . .	.	.	mixed	6-8	5	
4289 Mixed per oz., 15c.	.	.	.	.	50	
Collections , including—					30	
12 vars. Ricinus, choicest sorts						
6 " " "						
4290 Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For greenhouses.
4294 Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP	.	.	10	California Tree Poppy. Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4295 Rocket, Sweet per oz., 20c.	.	fhP	w. & pur.	.	5	(<i>Hesperis</i> .) Free blooming and very sweet-scented.
4300 White " 20c.	.	.	white	.	5	
4325 Rose Campion	2	.	rose	1	5	
4327 White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
4328 Dark Blood-Red . . . . .	.	.	red	.	5	(<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> .) Free blooming and exceedingly pretty.
4329 Mixed per oz., 40c.	.	.	mixed	.	5	
4330 Rose of Heaven per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose	.	5	(<i>Agrostemma</i> .) Free-flowering and easily grown.
4333 White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
4334 Flos Jovis . . . . .	.	.	rose	.	5	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
82 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
Rose of Sharon					cts.	See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350 Rudbeckia amplexicaulis . . .	2	hP	yel.	3	5	Showy, large yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4356 Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	5	
4360 coccinea			scar.	1	5	
4366 Dwarf Mixed			mixed	1/2	5	
4367 Tall Mixed per oz., 60c.				1	5	
Collections, including—						
8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall . . .					40	
8 " " " Dwarf					40	
6 " " "					35	
4370 Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	
4380 patens	2	thP	blue	2	25	
4387 Reimeriana		hP	crim.	1	5	
4388 splendens per oz., \$2	3	thhp	scar.	2	10	
4389 —grandiflora					25	
4391 —New Cherry Red			cherry	1	25	
4392 —compacta erecta; beautiful . . .			d.scar.	1	25	
4397 Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl. . .	2 3	hA	yel.	1/2	5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400 Saponaria Calabrica, per oz., 40c.			red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants.
4403 —alba			white	1	5	Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4410 ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	1/2	5	"Pitcher Plant." Grows well in peaty soil.
4412 Sarracenia purpurea	2		pur.	2	10	
4414 Saxifraga Aizoon			white	1	25	
4415 Huetiana		hA		1/2	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4417 Scabiosa candidissima	2 3			2 1/2	5	
4418 —Double Snowball					5	
4420 Mixed Tall per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4422 Dwarf Double Mixed 50c.				1 1/2	5	
Collections Scabiosa, including—						
8 vars. Dwarf Double					35	
6 " " "					30	
8 " " Tall Large-flowered					35	
6 " " "					30	
4425 Schizanthus Grahami		hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals.
4427 pinnatus			p. v.	1 1/2	5	Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, they become fine foliage plants, with mass of blossoms.
4430 porrigens papilionaceus			bk. eyd.	1	5	
4433 retusus			r. & o.	2	5	
4436 —albus			white	1	5	
4440 Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed	div.	5	
Collection, including—						
6 varieties Schizanthus					30	
4443 Schizopetalon Walkeri	1 2	hA	white	1/2	10	Curious fringed fragrant flowers.
4445 Scrophularia nodosa	2 3	hP	pur.	4	10	"Figwort." Fine for bees.
4447 Scutellaria galericulata	3		blue	2	10	"Skull-cap." Large blue flowers.
4450 Sedum corollatum	2	hA		1/2	10	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4453 Maximowiczii		hP	yel.	1	10	
4454 Mixed			mixed	1/2	10	
Senecio elegans						See <i>Jacobaea</i> .
Sensitive Plant per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink	1	5	(<i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.
4456 Silene Armeria	1 2	hA	red	1	5	
4461 —alba			white	1	5	
4462 —Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed	1	5	
4463 orientalis		hP	rose	2	5	
4464 pendula		hA	red	1	5	
4467 —ruberrima			rose	1	5	
4468 —Mixed			mixed	1	5	
4470 Smilacina racemosa	2	hP	pa.yel.	2	10	Clustered "Solomon's Seal."
4475 Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagooides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
 Snapdragon—						
4480 Delila, carmine and white . . .	2	thP	c. & w.	1 1/2	5	
4483 Galathaea, crimson and white . . .			cr. & w.	1	5	
4485 Striped			strip.	1	5	
4488 Firefly, scarlet and white			s. & w.	1	5	
4492 White			white	1	5	
4493 Yellow			yel.	1	5	
4495 Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed	1	5	
4497 Fine Dwarf Mixed 50c.				1/2	5	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
Snapdragon, continued—					cts.	
4498 Tom Thumb Mix'd. per oz., \$1.	2	fhP	mixed	1/2	5	
Collections, including—					50	
12 vars. Snapdragon, Finest Tall 6 "	" "	" "	"		30	
Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
Spiraea ariaefolia	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.
4504 <i>Aruncus</i>	1 2	hP	"	3-4	10	
Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	1/2	25	{ Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.
4508 Stachys lanata	3	hP	strip.	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
4509 Statice Bondielli	2	gP	yel.	1 1/2	5	
4514 <i>incana</i> <i>hybrida</i>	"	hP	mixed	"	5	
4515 <i>sinuata</i>	2 3	gP	blue	1	5	
4516 <i>candidissima</i>	"	"	white	"	5	
4518 Stenactis speciosa	"	hP	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520 Stephanophyllum <i>longifolium</i>	"	hhP	scar.	1 1/2	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
4525 Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	"	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
Stocks (German Ten-Weeks)—						
4528 Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	
4529 White Dresden Perpetual	"	"	"	"	25	
4530 "Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3	"	"	"	1 1/2	10	
Dwarf Large-flowering—						
4531 —White per oz., \$4	"	"	"	1	10	
4532 —Canary Yellow	"	"	yel.	"	10	
4533 —Crimson per oz., \$4	"	"	crim.	"	10	
4534 —Chestnut	"	"	brown	"	10	
4535 —Blood Red	"	"	blood	"	10	
4536 —Carmine	"	"	car.	"	10	
4537 —Rose	"	"	rose	"	10	
4538 —Light Blue per oz., \$4	"	"	1. blue	"	10	
4539 —Shining Purple Carmine	"	"	d. red	"	25	
4539a —Mixed per oz., \$3	"	"	mixed	"	10	
4540 Giant Perfection, White	"	"	white	"	25	
4541 —Mixed per oz., \$4	"	"	mixed	"	10	
4542 Wallflower-leaved, White	"	"	white	"	10	
4543 —Crimson	"	"	crim.	"	10	
4544 —Mixed per oz., \$3	"	"	mixed	"	10	
4545 Dwarf German Bouquet	"	"	"	"	10	
4546 —Mixed per oz., \$2.50	"	"	"	"	10	
4547 Ordinary Mixed 1.00	"	"	"	1 1/2	5	
Stocks (Autumnal, etc.)—						
4548 Intermediate White	2 3	hhB	white	"	25	
4549 —Crimson	"	"	crim.	"	25	
4550 —Mixed	"	"	mixed	"	25	
4551 Emperor Large-flowering, White	"	"	white	"	25	
4552 —Crimson	"	"	crim.	"	25	
4553 —Mixed	"	"	mixed	"	25	
4554 Brompton Scarlet Winter	"	"	scar.	"	25	
4556 —White Winter	"	"	white	"	25	
4558 —Mixed Winter	"	"	mixed	"	10	
4560 Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter	"	"	crim.	"	25	
4562 Queen, Purple	"	"	pur.	"	5	
4564 —White	"	"	white	"	5	
4567 —Scarlet	"	"	scar.	"	5	
4573 —Mixed	"	"	mixed	"	5	
CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.						
We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.						
GERMAN TEN-WEEKS.						
24 Dwarf German			\$1 25			\$0 65
18 " " "			1 00			50
12 " " "			75			60
8 " " "			50			50
6 " " "			40			50
12 Large-flowering Emperor			85			40
6 " " "			50			40
12 Dwarf Bouquet			75			40
6 " " "			40			40
24 " Large-flowering			1 50			50
18 " " "			1 25			50
12 " " "			85			50
8 " " "			60			60
6 " " "			50			50
10 Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering			60			50
6 " " "			50			50
AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.						
8 Tree or Giant						\$0 65
6 " " "						50
8 Giant Perfection						60
6 " " "						50
8 Wallflower-leaved						60
6 " " "						50
6 Dwarf Perpetual						40
8 Intermediate German						60
6 " " "						50
4 East Lothian Autumn						40
12 Fine Winter						80
8 " " "						60
6 " " "						50
6 Dwarf Bouquet Winter						50
6 Corcadelo Winter						50

(*Matthiola*.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unpassed for bedding, massing, edging or pot culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form and richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude, Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Bearing and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
10c $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
4573a <i>Styrax Japonica</i>	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine.
4574 <i>Sultan, Sweet, Purple</i>	2 3	hA	pur.	1½	5	
4577 <i>White</i>			white			
4580 <i>Yellow</i>			yel.			
4582 <i>Mixed</i>			mixed		5	
Sunflower (Helianthus)—						
4583 Single Russian per oz., 10c.	3		yel.	5	5	
4584 Single "Oscar Wilde"						
4585 —Primrose-colored						
4586 <i>macrophyllus giganteus</i>						
4588 <i>cucumerifolius</i> (cucumber-leaved) .	2 3			3	5	
4589 <i>argophyllus</i> , "Texas Silver Queen"	3			4	5	
4590 California Double per oz., 20c.	2 3		d. y.	2½	5	
4591 Globe-flowered Double 20c.	3		yel.	3	5	
4592 Green-centered Double " 20c.	2		y. & gr.		5	
4593 Dwarf Double 20c.	2 3		yel.		5	
4594 —Variegated foliage 3			var.		5	
4597 <i>Swainsonia atrococcinea</i>		gP	red	2	25	
Swan River Daisy						
Sweet Peas						
4598 <i>Sweet William</i> , Mixed, p'r oz., 25c.	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	
4598a Pure White			white		5	
4598b Auricula-flowered			mixed		5	
4598c Dunnettii			d. crim.		5	
4600 Double Mixed			mixed		5	
Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William						
4602 <i>Tacsonia Van Volxemii</i>		gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605 <i>Tagetes lucida</i>	2	tP	yel.	1	5	
4607 <i>signata pumila</i>	2 3	hA			5	
4610 Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2		scar.	2	5	
4612 Orange			orange		5	
4613 Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4614 <i>Thalictrum Cornutum</i>		hP	w. & yel.	3	10	Tall Meadow Rue.
4615 <i>Torenia Fournieri</i>	2 3	tA	pur.	1	25	
4615a "White Wings"			white		25	
4615b Bailloni			yel.		25	
4616 <i>Trachelium ceruleum</i>	2	thP	blue	1½	5	
4617 <i>Tradescantia angulosa</i>	3	gP		1	10	Very showy when in flower.
4618 <i>Trifolium suaveolens</i>	2	hP	pur.	trai	5	Interesting plant.
4618a <i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>			white	½	10	An ornamental clover.
4619 <i>Tritoma uvaria</i>	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	Large white Trillium.
4620 corallina			scar.	2	25	
4621 Macowanii			r. & yel.	1½	25	
4622 <i>Tunica saxifraga</i>	2		white	1	5	Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4624 <i>Valeriana alba</i>	1 2	thB		3	5	
4626 rubra			red		5	
4627 Mixed			mixed		5	
4628 <i>Venidium calendulaceum</i>	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630 <i>Venus' Looking-glass</i> . oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	
4633 White			white		5	
4635 <i>Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)</i>	2			1	5	
Verbena hybrida —						
4637 Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	trai.	10	
4640 Scarlet Defiance					10	All of this genus are extremely
4641 Blue Black, white eye			bl. & w.		10	beautiful and ornamental, flow-
4643 candidissima (pure white)			white		10	ering profusely either as pot
4644 auriculaeflora			mixed		10	plants or in the garden. Our
4646 <i>Italica striata</i>			strip.		10	seeds are saved from fine named
4648 cerulea			b. b.		10	varieties, and will produce
4649 Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		5	healthy plants, with flowers of
4650 Finest Mixed per oz., \$1.50					10	fine colors.
4651 Mammoth Mixed 3.00					25	
Collection, incl'g 6 vars. Verbena						
4652 <i>Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora</i>		gP	white	3	10	Lemon Verbena; scented leaves.

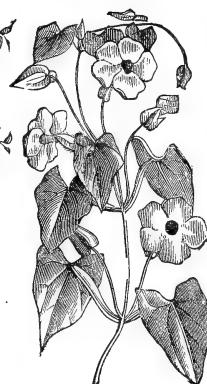
NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>Note. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>						
4652a Vernonia fasciculata	2	hP	pur.	4	cts. 10	{"Iron Weed." Large heads of handsome purple flowers.
4653 Veronica Virginica			white	3	10	
4653a Mixed			mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654 Vicia Gerardii	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657 Vinca alba (pure white)		tP	white		10	Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and border or beds; very pretty.
4662 rosea			rose		10	
4663 —alba			ro.&w.		10	
4665 Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2		blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	{(Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667 The Czar			white		10	
4668 White			white		10	
4673 Viola cornuta, Purple Queen			pur.		10	Fine and early flowering. See Violets.
4674 —Mauve Green			white		10	
4675 —alba			white		10	
4677 Virginian Stock . . . per oz., 20c.		hA	red	1	5	{(Malcolmia maritima.) Early-flowering and fine.
4678 White 20c.			white		5	
4678a Crimson King			crim.		5	
4679 Viscaria elegans picta	2 3		sc.&w.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4680 oculata			rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	Abundant blooming hardy annuals, very effective in massing.
4680a —coerulea			blue		5	They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4681 —alba			white		5	
4681a —Mixed			mixed		5	
4681b Mixed				1	5	
4682 Wallflower per oz., 50c.	1 3	tP	brown	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4684 Mixed			mixed		5	
4686 German Double					10	{(Cheiranthus cheiri.) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
Collections of Wallflower, including 12 vars. Double German					100	
8 " " " " "					80	
6 " " " " "					65	
4688 Whitavia grandiflora, p'r oz. , 40c.		hA	pur.		5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689 —alba " 40c.			white		5	
4692 gloxinioides " 40c.			b.&w.		5	
4693 Worms	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4694 Wigandia Vigieri		tp	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696 Yucca baccata		hhP	gr.wh.	3	10	
4701 brevifolia				15	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4703 gloriosa				4	10	
4705 Whipplei				2	10	
Zinnia, Double—						
4707 Tall Carmine . . . per oz., 40c.		hA	car.		5	
4707a —Crimson " 40c.			crim.		5	
4708 —Flesh-colored " 40c.			flesh		5	
4708a —Lilac " 40c.			lilac		5	
4709 —Purple " 40c.			pur.		5	
4709a —Rose " 40c.			rose		5	
4710 —Scarlet " 40c.			scar.		5	
4710a —Violet " 40c.			violet		5	
4711 —White " 40c.			white		5	
4712 —Yellow, Sulphur " 40c.			yel.		5	
4713 —Golden " 40c.					5	
4714 —Mixed " 30c.			mixed		5	
4714a —Pompon " 75c.					5	
4715 —Large Robust " 75c.					5	
4716 Dwarf Crimson " 50c.			crim.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4716a —Purple " 50c.			pur.		5	
4717 —Salmon " 50c.			salmon		5	
4718 —Scarlet " 50c.			scar.		5	
4718a —Variegated Foliage " 50c.					5	
4719 —White " 50c.			white		5	
4719a —Yellow, Sulphur " 50c.			yel.		5	
4720 —Golden " 50c.					5	
4720a —Mixed " 40c.			mixed		5	
4721 —Tom Thumb Mix'd . . . \$1.00				$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4721a —White " 1.50			white		10	
4722 —Haageana, Double . . . 1.25			yel.	1	10	
4723 —Gen. Jacqueminot			d. red		10	
4723a —Double Curled and Crested			mixed		10	
Collections of Zinnia, including—						
10 vars. Beautiful Double					50	
6 " " " " "					40	
8 " " " " " Dwarf Double					50	
6 " " " " "					40	
4724 Zygadenus elegans	2	hP	white	1	25	Wax-like flowers.



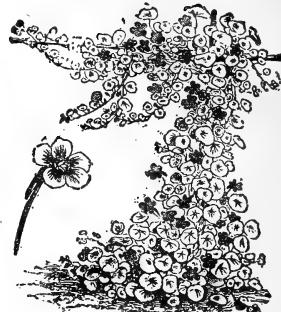
BALSAM PEAR.



THUNBERGIA.



COBÆA SCANDENS.



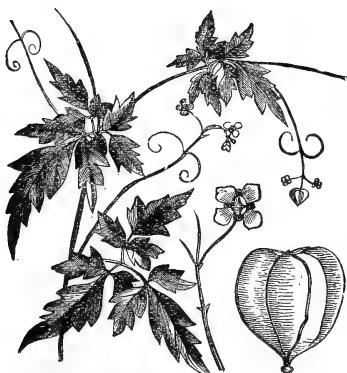
TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM.



IPOMŒA LIMBATA.



MINA LOBATA.



BALLOON VINE.



COBÆA SCANDENS.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering and Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>Note. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>						
4902 Nasturtium (Tall) —					cts.	
4903 Blood Colored	per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	d. red	5	
4903 Orange	" 15c.			orange		
4904 Yellow	" 10c.			yel.		
4905 Scarlet	" 15c.			scar.		
4906 Schillingi, bright yel.	" 15c.			o. yel.		
4910 Scheuerianum	" 15c.			spot.		
4910a —coccineum	" 15c.			scar.		
4911 Schulzi	" 15c.			"		
4911a Edward Otto	" 15c.			"		
4912 hemisphaericum	" 15c.			orange	5	
4912a Roeglianum	" 15c.			pur.	5	
4912b Mixed	" 10c.			mixed	5	
Collections, including—						
12 vars. Nasturtium, Tall					50	
8 "					40	
4912c Passiflora cærulea			hhP	blue	10	Called "Passion Flower"; re-
4914 gracilis				white	10	sembles the flowers in appear-
4914a incarnata				pink	10	ance presented at Calvary.
4915 Phaseolus Caracalla				lilac	10	Curious, fragrant flowers.
4915a Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	per oz., 75c.		gP	white	6	Extensively used for floral dec-
4916 Thunbergia alata			hhA	bf&d.	5	orations; very pretty foliage.
4918 —alba				white	5	
4920 —aurantiaca				orange	5	Very ornamental climbers and
4922 —Bakeri				white	5	abundant bloomers. They are
4924 —Fryeri				orange	5	also very effective as bedding
4926 —sulphurea				sul.	5	plants, if a little pains be taken
4928 —intus alba				p. yel.	5	with them. Thrive best in a
4930 —Mixed	per oz., 40c.			mixed	5	rich compost of fibrous loam
4932 Tropæolum Canariense, oz., 50c.				yel.	10	and sand.
4936 Lobbianum Brilliant	25c.			d. scar.	5	The Canary-bird Flower.
4938 —Crystal Palace	" 30c.			br. red	5	
4940 —Asa Gray (new)	" 30c.			white	10	
4944 —Queen Victoria	" 25c.			scar.	5	
4945 —Fulgens	" 30c.			"	5	
4946 —Lucifer	" 30c.			"	5	
4948 —Spitfire	" 25c.			"	5	
4949 —Crown Prince of Prussia	" 30c.			blood	5	
4950 —Lilli Smith	" 30c.			cr. sc.	5	
4951 —Mixed	" 20c.			mixed	5	
4954 pentaphyllum			fgP	o. & y.	5	
4956 tricolorum				o. & p.	10	
Collections, including—						
12 vars. Tropæolum Lobbianum					50	
6 "					30	

SWEET PEAS (LATHYRUS ODORATUS).

These exceedingly beautiful, and fragrant hardy annuals are now most popular. Seed may be sown either in the autumn or early in the spring. All 5 cents per packet, except where otherwise noted.

Per oz.	Per oz.
Adonis. Carmine	\$0 15
Alba Magnifica. Pure white	15
Apple-Blossom. Bright pink and blush	15
Black Purple and Striped. either var. .	15
Boreatton. Bronze-crimson and purple	15
Butterfly. White and lilac	15
Captain Clarke. Tricolor	15
Captain of the Blues. Bright purple and pale blue	15
Cardinal. Crimson-scarlet	15
Dark Red.	15
Delight. White, tinted rose	15
Dorothy Tenant. Dark mauve . per pkt., 5c. .	15
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet and rose	15
Empress of India. Rosy pink and white	20
Emily Henderson. White per pkt., 15c. .	50
Fairy Queen. White and rose	20
Her Majesty. Beautiful soft, rosy pink . per pkt., 5c. .	20
Indigo King. Maroon, shaded bronze-purple	15
Invincible Blue, Carmine, Scarlet. either var. .	15
Isa Eckford. Rosy pink, flushed carmine	20
Light Blue and Purple.	15
Lemon Queen. Blush pink and lemon . per pkt., 5c. .	20
Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged blue	20
Miss Blanche Ferry. Pink and white	15
Miss Hunt. Carmine-salmon and soft pink, pkt., 5c.	
Mrs. Eckford. White, shaded crimson, pkt., 5c.	
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate pink with blush wings .	15
MRS. SANKEY. Purest white, most perfect form; largest size and most profuse bloomer	20
Orange Prince. Bright orange-pink	20
Painted Lady. Rose and white	15
PRIMROSE. Pale primrose yellow; novel	20
Princess Beatrice. Fine rose	20
Princess of Wales. White, blue striped	15
Queen of the Isles. Scarlet, white and purple	20
Red Striped.	15
Senator. Choicest, creamy white . . . per pkt., 5c.	
Splendor. Bright rose, flushed crimson	15
The Queen. Pink, with mauve wings	15
Vesuvius. Dark red, fine	15
Violet Queen.	per pkt., 5c.
White.	15
Mixed.	per lb., 60c. .
Eckford's Splendid Mixed.	per lb., \$.
COLLECTIONS of Sweet Peas—	Each
12 vars. Choicest sorts	\$0 50
12 " Eckford's New Hybrids	1 00
8 " " " " "	75
6 " " " " "	60

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES
AND PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness	Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>Note.—$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
4964 Abobra viridiflora	2	3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
Balsam Pear and Apple							See <i>Momordica</i> , below.
4966 Benincasa cerifera . . . . .	..	..		yel.	..	10	Black wax-like gourd.
4968 Bryonopsis laciniosa <i>erythrocarpa</i>	2	..		red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970 Coccinia Indica	2	3	..	..	6	10	Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972 Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd)			hhA	yel.	8	5	
4973 <i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..			5	
4974 <i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber)	2	3	..		10	5	
4975 <i>cylindrica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..		6	5	
4976 <i>grossulariaeformis</i> (Gooseberry Gourd) . . . . .			..	
4978 <i>odoratissimus</i> (Pomegranate Melon)	2	..	..		..	5	
4980 <i>perennis</i> (very fine)	2	3	hhP	..	15	5	
Cucurbita							See Gourds.
4981 Cyclanthera explodens	2	hhA	..		8	10	Curious.
4981a Echinocystis lobata . . . . .	..	..		green	12	10	Wild Cucumber.
4981b Epopepon vitifolius	3	hhP		white	10	25	Ornamental.
Gourds—							
4982 Mock Orange	2	tA	..	yel.	15	5	
4983 Egg-shaped					10	5	
4984 Apple-shaped						5	
4985 Pear-shaped						5	
4987 Onion-shaped						5	
4988 Hercules' Club						5	
4989 Sugar Trough						5	
4990 <i>lagenaria</i> (Bottle Gourd)						5	
4991 —Miniature						5	
4992 Powder-horn						5	
4993 Dipper						5	
4994 <i>Melopepo</i> (Miniature)						10	
4996 —Striped						12	
4997 Mixed						10-15	
Collection , including 12 varieties—						50	
Gourds, small							
5007 Melothria scabra	3	hhA	1. b.		10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008 Momordica balsamina	2	3	..	yel.	..	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple.
5009 <i>involucrata</i>						25	
5010 <i>charantia</i>						5	Squirting Cucumber.
5012 <i>Elaterium</i>						5	
5014 Mukia scabrella	3	..	..		..	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018 Phaseolus multiflorus	2	3	tA	scar.	15	5	Scarlet Runner Bean.
5020 Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white	..	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022 Solanum , White Egg-Plant		tA	..		1	5	
5024 Scarlet Egg-Plant . . . . .		..	scar.	..		5	
5025 Striped Egg-Plant . . . . .		..	strip.	2		5	
5038 <i>pseudo-capsicum nanum</i> . . . . .		..	gP	white	1	10	
5040 <i>Wetherill's Hybrid</i> . . . . .		..	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042 <i>robustum</i>	2	3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046 <i>capsicastrum</i> . . . . .		..	gP	yel.	2	10	
5047 <i>Hendersoni</i> . . . . .		..	..	purple	..	10	
5047a <i>Warscewicziodes</i> . . . . .		..	..	white	3	10	
Collection , including 6 varieties—						45	
Solanum							
Squirting Cucumber							See <i>Momordica Elaterium</i> .
5048 Trichosanthes colubrina	3	..	..		4	10	
5050 <i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yel.	..		10	Snake Gourd. So called from the shape of its fruit.
5052 <i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..		10	See <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> .
Wild Cucumber							



HELICHRYSUM BRACTEATUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA NANA COMPACTA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

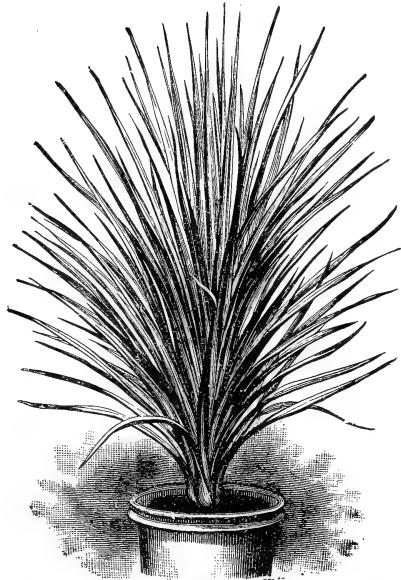
For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
						2	3
<i>Note. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
5054 Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5		
5056 —album			white		5		
5057 —Mixed			mixed		5		
5058 —Double Rose			rose		10		
5059 —Double White			white		10		
5060 Ammobium alatum		hhP		2	5		
5061 —grandiflorum					5		
5062 Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5		
5064 —alba			white		5		
5065 —violacea			violet		5		
5066 —carnea			pink		5		
5070 —striata			strip.		5		
5071 —nana compacta			v. red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
5073 —Mixed			mixed	1	5		
5075 aurea superba			orange		5		
Collection, including 6 vars. Globe Amaranths					30		
5076 Helichrysum bracteatum			yel.	2	5		
5078 —album			white		5		
5079 —atrosanguineum			d. red	1	5		
5080 —atrococcineum			d. scar.		5		
5081 —Mixed			mixed		5		
5082 macranthum			rose		5		
5098 monstrorum, Double			mixed	2	5		
5100 —Dwarf, Double				$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
Collections Helichrysum, including 12 vars. Double					50		
10 " "					45		
8 " "					40		
6 " "					30		
6 " Dwarf					30		
5107 Heptipetalum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10		
5108 corymbiflorum			white		10		
5110 Rhodanthe maculata	2 3	· ·	r. & w.		10		
5114 —alba			white		10		
5115 —Mixed			mixed		10		
5118 Manglesii			r. & w.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
5120 Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5		
5122 —album			white		5		
5125 —multiflorum			purple		5		
5126 —album			white		5		
5127 —superbissimum fl. pl.			pur.		5		
Collection, including 6 varieties Xeranthemum					30		

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
						cts.	oz.
5128 * <i>Agrostis</i> nebulosa	2	hA	apet.	1	5		
5130 <i>pulchella</i>					5		
5132 <i>minutiflora</i>					10		
5136 * <i>Andropogon</i> argenteus	3	hP		3	5		
5138 <i>Arundo</i> Donax				10	5		
5140 *— <i>fol. variegata</i>					10		
5144 <i>Avena</i> sterilis	2 3	hA		3	5		
5150 <i>Briza</i> geniculata	2			1	5		
5152 <i>gracilis</i>					5		
5154 <i>maxima</i>				1½	5		
5158 <i>Brizopyrum</i> siculum				¾	5		
5160 <i>Bromus</i> brizæformis		hP		2	5		
5162 <i>macrostachyus</i>					5		
5164 <i>madritensis</i>					5		
5165 <i>Chloropsis</i> Blanchardiana		tP			25		
5166 <i>Chloris</i> barbata vera				1	5		
5168 <i>truncata</i>				¾	5		
5170 <i>Chrysurus</i> cynosuroides		hA		1	5		
5172 <i>Coix</i> lachryma	2 3			1½	5		
5174 <i>aurea zebrina</i>					10		
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum</i> Richardsonii	2			2	10		
5175a <i>Cynosurus</i> elegans		hP			5		
5176 <i>Eleusine</i> barcinonensis	2 3	hA		1	5		
5176a <i>corocana</i>					5		
5176b <i>Indica</i>					5		
5178 <i>Elymus</i> hystrix		hP		4	5		
5180 <i>Eragrostis</i> elegans	2	hA		1	5		
5182 <i>amabilis</i>					5		
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i>					5		
5184 <i>maxima</i>					10		
5185 <i>suaveolens</i>					5		
5188 <i>Erianthus</i> Ravennæ	2 3	hP		10	5		
5190 *— <i>foliis variegatis</i>					10		
5192 <i>Eulalia</i> Japonica				5	10		
5196 <i>Festuca</i> glauca				2	10		
5198 <i>Gymnothrix</i> (Pennisetum) caudata		tP		1	10		
5202 <i>latifolia</i>				8	10		
5205 * <i>Gynerium</i> argenteum					5		
5207 *— <i>fol. variegatum</i>					10		
5207a *— <i>roseum</i>					10		
5208 <i>jubatum</i>					10		
5212 <i>Hordeum</i> jubatum		hA		2	5		
5213 <i>Isolepis</i> gracilis				½	10		
5216 <i>Lagurus</i> ovatus				2	5		
5218 <i>Lasiagrostis</i> argentea		hP		3	5		
5225 <i>Panicum</i> virgatum		hA		4	5		
5226 <i>suicatum</i>				3	10		



DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHœNIX CANARIENSIS.



ARECA BAUERI.



LATANIA BOROENICA.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



PANDANUS UTILIS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Pound	Packet	General Observations.
48 ^{1/2} oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5228 Pennisetum villosum	2 3	hA	apet.	1 1/2	cts.	5	Ornamental Grass.
5229 Poa amabilis	•	•	•	2	10		Pretty for bouquets.
5230 Setaria macrochæta	•	•	•	1 1/2	5		Ornamental grass.
5234 [*] Stipa pennata	2	hP	•	•	5		Feather Grass. Grown for their
5235 elegantissima	•	•	•	•	10		very graceful plumes.
5237 Tricholæna violacea	2 3	•	•	•	10		A very pretty grass.
5242 Tripsacum dactyloides	•	•	•	4	5		Sesame Grass. Singular.
5248 Zea Japonica	2	•	•	3	5		Ornamental varieties of Corn.
5255 Miniature Maize	•	•	•	•	5		^{Z. Japonica} has beautifully
5256 Cuzko	•	•	•	•	5		striped leaves.

COLLECTIONS,

25 varieties Grasses, Ornamental \$0 75
12 " " " 50

PALM SEEDS.

The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer.

	Pkt.	Per 100 seeds	Pkt.	Per 100 seeds
Areca lutescens	12 seeds,	\$0 25	Dracæna indivisa lineata . . .	25 seeds, \$0 10
“ rubra	12	\$1 25	Geonoma Schottiana	8 “ 25
“ sapida	8	10 I 00	Kentia Belmoreana	12 “ 25
Brahea edulis	4	25 5 00	“ Forsteriana	12 “ 25
“ filifera (Washingtonia) .	25	10 30	“ Canterburyana (Um- brella Palm)	12 “ 50
Caryota sobolifera	10	2 00	“ Morei	10 “ 50
Chamaerops Canariensis . . .	8	10 I 00	Latania Bonborica	12 “ 10
“ elegans argentea	12	I 25	Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Ba- nana)	10 “ 25
“ excelsa	25	10 30	Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm) .	8 “ 10
“ humilis	20	10 40	Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine) .	15 “ 25
Cocos australis	8	25 2 50	Phœnix Canariensis	12 “ 10
“ Bonnettii	8	25 2 50	“ dactylifera (Date Palm)	12 “ 50
“ campestris	10	25 2 25	“ reclinata	15 “ 25
“ plumosa	10	25 2 25	“ rupicola	10 “ 25
“ flexuosa	10	25 2 25	“ tenuis	8 “ 10
“ Weddeliana	8	25 2 50	Ptychosperma Alexandræ .	12 “ 25
Corypha australis (Cabbage Palm)	10	10 60	Seaforthia elegans	8 “ 10
Dracæna australis	20	10 25	Thrinax argentea	12 “ 25
“ indivisa (per 1,000 seeds, 75 cts.)	50	10 15		

J. M. THORBURN & CO., New York.

SOUTHPORT, CONN., July 11th, 1822.

Gentlemen—The Hollyhock plants from seed I bought of you two years ago are now in full bloom. They are a noble, brave and soul-thrilling sight, especially the large crimson variety. All are *very double*, as I desired them.

Yours truly,

CHAS, H. GRAY.

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